BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
AS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
" " " " " 6 00
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1861. { NO. 14.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. C. K. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.
C. K. KENDALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24, '61. 3-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Gold-boro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement and beauty of form and color, with economy. And furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements that may wish to make.
Office at door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Nov. 20, 1860. 17 1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 25th, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the state. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 150 lbs. quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. B. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Punkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859 2-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW WATER WHEEL—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. it being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dob Binsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

10,000 PAINTS AND OILS.
LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil:
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2, 5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

President's Message.

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment have brought us so near the close of the year, that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf.—Abundant yields have rewarded the labours of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude.

From its commencement up to the present period, the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona; yet, sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border.

When the war commenced the enemy were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized and were complete; the navy and for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this, we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also the military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought indeed to be a subject of gratulation that the spirit of the volunteers and the patriotism of the people have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties. A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freemen. After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven back, and are more than one point to assume the defensive; and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people; some of her most eminent citizens have been seized and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed, and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategetic points which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified, not only by the necessities of self defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State; but, on the contrary, it was declared by our General's that they would withdraw their troops if the federal government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions.

These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky, if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further detail of which will be found in the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War.

In the transportation of the mails many difficulties have arisen which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster-General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accumulation of business resulting both from military operations, and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet; the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements; the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster-General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent. Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited in the recommendations contained in the report of the Head of that Department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious enquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and when dues, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium, a large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, ensures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check upon their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved. And this should be the object of anxious care on the part of State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now, in a great measure, debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of this road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes, and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to seperate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people look now with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they had been so recently associated.—They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus* so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago—they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us, must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and, in one instance, selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually whilst asleep, and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along our borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things, that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit; yet, we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition, with the confessed purpose not only to pillage, but to incite a servile insurrection in our midst.

If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind.—There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect, even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights, under the law of nations, at home, they have extended these injuries to us with no other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval, at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a U. S. ship-of-war, on board a British steamer, on her voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even amongst barbarians, by seizing our ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation.

These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship and beneath its flag as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfill all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfill his trust to them was used to his injury.

In conducting this war, we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations, but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations, we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that "blockades to be binding, must be effectual," so solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties.

When the Confederate States at your last session became a party to the declaration re-affirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice, rather than their declarations; and if such rule can only be enforced in particular instances, at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefitted by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will, at least, have the consolation of knowing that they are thus becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system; yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and an investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps, four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced, also, to change their occupation.

While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own. In the meantime, we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves—liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense, not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, November 18, 1861.

For the Journal.

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., 8th Reg't., N. C. S. T.

We were very much pleased for the past few days at seeing many good, comfortable straw mattresses lauded and brought into our camp, and much more pleased at hearing that they were made and sent here by the fair hands of the ladies of Camden county, N. C. And as this has been our first treat since in service, you may rest assured that they met with a most welcome reception by our soldiers, and many were the exclamations of God bless the ladies of Camden, by our boys as they received their mattresses.

We do not know how to express our thanks to the ladies who have furnished us with those necessary articles which are so needful and comfortable to the soldiers these cold and blustry nights. Although we cannot express our thanks and gratitude to them, and give them the praise they deserve, yet we will prove by our actions, that while we have the aid and love of the fair ladies of our country, we will ever defend them with our lives, and shall ever remain an unconquered people. WILMINGTON BOYS.

For the Journal.

Look Out for General Scott.

When Gen. Scott leaves New York for England, in one of the British Steamers he will be taken out of them, also every American of the North, by our Confederate Privateers and held in Bondage for Mason and Slidell. Our Privateersmen are now bound for London and Liverpool, and will take from John Bull's soil all the American Diplomats, and other American spies and traitors to our Confederacy. English ships are now no longer neutrals, and must submit to the right of search. Poor John Bull is no longer sovereign of the seas, but a tool of Yankeedom and Lincoln. Q.

For the Journal.

W. T. J. Vann acknowledges the receipt of blankets, socks, shirts, drawers, comfortables, &c., from the following persons, as donations for State troops, viz: Mrs. M. A. Foy, Mrs. J. F. Herring, Mrs. T. D. Meares, Mrs. J. D. Cumming, Mrs. B. B. Newkirk, Mrs. C. M. Galloway, Miss Victoria Register, Mrs. A. G. Hall, Mrs. W. T. Bannerman, Mrs. Flora Potter, Mrs. J. T. Moore, H. W. Burgwin, Miss Rebecca Davis, Mrs. J. M. Nixon, Mrs. G. Potter, Mrs. M. Murphy, Mrs. R. M. Bordeaux, Miss M. E. Sauls, Mrs. Jno. McAuslin, Mrs. W. S. Ashe, Mrs. Thos. Ashe, Mrs. Levin Lane, Mrs S. Allen, Mrs. T. H. Tate, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, Miss M. J. Hand, Mrs. David McIntire.

SPITTING ON CHURCH FLOORS.—A lack of reverence for God's house is clearly developed in the practice of the man who can deliberately open his mouth and pour out upon the floor a quantity of tobacco juice. There is no habit more revolting to refined feeling and reverential minds. Many of our churches in town and country actually are made disgusting to every feeling of refinement by tobacco chewers. And the larger class of those who indulge in the filthy practice never think for a moment that there is any wrong in it. The habit has been so long indulged in, and their education in this particular has been so defective that they never dream of the irreverence manifested in it to the Lord's house, nor how disgusting and sickening it looks to more refined persons. Verily, this is an evil which needs correction in all the churches. Reader are you guilty of the sickening habit? If so, please take the hint.—*Christian Sun.*

President and Directors' Report.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, W. & M. R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., 20th Nov., 1861.

To the Stockholders:

The President and Board of Directors submit for the consideration of the Stockholders the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year closing on the 30th September last.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that, in rendering to you an account of our charge for the past year, we are enabled to do so in a manner gratifying to ourselves and we trust acceptable to you. Had circumstances so ordered it that we should have been compelled to present your affairs in an aspect not so prosperous as it has heretofore been our province to do, still there might have been no cause for distrustfulness in the future promise of the Road. But such is not the case. An examination of our condition will inspire the most casual observer with renewed confidence in the permanent merit of our Road. The means of testing the accuracy of this assertion are afforded in the accompanying tables setting forth the year's operations, having a due regard to the circumstances under which the work has been done. In times of peace and prosperity, when productions are constantly on the increase, and exchangeable values are following their accustomed avenues of trade and commerce, and all the industrial interests of the country are in their normal condition, it would naturally be expected that with a properly located Road its revenues should be not only maintained, but every year bring with it a fair addition to its business. But when these have been deranged by such causes as are at present existing, it was to have been expected that Railroad interests would have greatly suffered in a decline of their usual receipts. This, however, has not been the case with us. Though the ordinary sources whence we have heretofore derived our receipts have measurably failed under the general depression in furnishing to us their accustomed contributions, yet being in the line of connection between the extremes of the country, our Road, by this position, has realized larger receipts than heretofore.

Annexed will be found the Report of the General Superintendent, together with the Account Current and Exhibit of the Treasurer and the customary tabular statements showing the amount of work accomplished during the year. These last will embrace in detail the character of the work, the points to and from which it has been done, and the sources whence spring the revenue of the Road. To these you are referred as giving you a minute insight into the operations of the Road.

From the Abstract of Receipts, it will be seen that the total earnings for the year have been $473,463 85. From the Abstract of Expenditures, that the cost of operating has been $214,522 25—leaving the nett earnings amounting to $258,941 60. The nett earnings have been 10 41 per cent. upon the entire cost of the Road. After deducting interest paid, they have been 17 52 per cent. upon the capital stock, and without making this deduction, they have been 22 8 per cent.

A comparison of the business of the past year with that of the preceding one will show the following results:

A loss upon Way Travel		25,068 55
" " "	Freight and minor sources	23,759 17
" " "	Mails	6,432 87
		$55,260 59
A gain from Through Travel		$59,265,92
Difference		$4,005 33

This difference, which is but the difference between the aggregate receipts of last year and the one preceding, shows but a slight increase in the business of the Road for the past year; but, in itself, does not present the proper and true comparison between the two years. The correct comparison would be between the nett earnings. The Superintendent's report shows that the cost of operating has been less by $35,247 95 the last, than the previous year. Every diminution in expenditures, as well as increase in receipts, tending to enlarge the *nett* revenue, these two sums taken together indicate the nett earnings for the year, in excess of those for the year before. The nett earnings for the year preceding the last were $219,688 32. Those for the year just closed $258,941 60.

The Treasurer's Exhibit will show that the entire amount which has passed through his hands for the fiscal year has been.....$553,257 85

His disbursements have been	329,700 24
Assets in hand at the close of the year	223 557 61
	$553,257 85

These disbursements are composed of the following items:

Operating expenses of Road for the year	$214,522 25
Balance of Interest and premium on Exchange,	60.041 82
Amount of Debt reduced for the year,	5,168 69
Interest on anticipated payments on Capital Stock paid in Stock,	2 915 89
Amount paid on account of Construction,	8,360 77
Amount paid on account of filling Trestle,	6,517 63
On account of Engine Rotunda and Foundations,	7,910 76
Balance of Subscription to Stock of the Cape Fear and Ocean Steamship Navigation Company,	5,250 00
For building Wharf and foundations for Warehouse, including materials furnished for same,	14,524 63
Paid for Insurance,	1,393 75
Counterfeit money received,	89 00
Aggregate disbursements for the year,	329,700 24
To which add assets on hand,	223,557 61
Total,	$553,257 85

The capital stock of the Company has been increased this year to the amount of $4,763 51. Of this, $2 915 89 has been paid in accrued interest on anticipated payments on account of Capital Stock. The remainder, $1 847 62, has been paid in cash or its equivalent.

There has been about the same amount absorbed in construction which there was for the last two or three years. The amount paid for filling Trestle is considerably in excess of what it was the year before. During that year there was a very small force engaged in filling, hardly more than a mere nominal one, but at the commencement of the past year it was determined to occupy a much larger force than had been usually applied to this work, and to undertake the embankment of some of the largest work of this character on the Road. Consequently, the force organized for the year has been chiefly engaged at the Trestle Work on the Great Pee Dee. Before undertaking it ourselves several efforts were made to have the work done by contract, but all these were unavailing. Either from the magnitude of the work or from fears of the effect of miasmatic fevers upon the health of laborers remaining at the swamp through the summer season, or from a diversity of opinion as to the compensation which should be allowed, no contractor could be found to undertake it. Under these circumstances, deeming it very desirable that a beginning should be made upon a work of so much importance, one too which would necessarily consume a good deal of time before its completion, it was begun by the Company. The quantity of work done during the year has been considerable, as stated in the Superintendent's Report. To what extent it may with safety be continued cannot at this time be stated. We are satisfied, however, that the larger portion of the distance between the bank and the river may be filled. To do this will require parts of several years, so that the inundations in the meantime, to which this stream is so subject, will have afforded ample opportunity for testing the propriety of prosecuting the work, and of marking out the limit to which it may be extended.

In the last annual report it was stated that the Board, feeling the urgent necessity for more extended accommodations for the transportation business at this terminus of the Road, had selected a site for the erection of a suitable warehouse. The location selected rendered it necessary that before a commencement had been made upon the warehouse, a wharf of proper dimensions should be constructed. This has been done. We have a large and commodious wharf, and the foundation piles driven and plans ready for going to work on the warehouse, all adapted to what we consider the prospective demands of our business, upon the return of an auspicious season for entering upon it. This work, which we had hoped to have had very nearly, if not entirely completed, by this time, has been postponed from prudential considerations. It will not, however, be postponed beyond a period when we shall feel justified in executing it.

The indebtedness of the Company is as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds,	$596,000 00
Second " "	200,000 00
Income "	174,000 00
Bonds secured by hypothecation of Stock in Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company,	75,000 00
Bills Payable,	24,351 77
Other liabilities, (see Treasurer's acc't current,)	21,779 80
	$1,091,131 57

As will be seen, the amount of indebtedness reduced this year is $5,168 69. Upon the completion of the Road, after exhausting all of our means which had been derived from the negotiation of bonds and the subscriptions made by individuals, we had incurred a very considerable debt which it was found at the time impracticable to fund. Heretofore it has been our constant aim and effort to liquidate this floating debt, and hence all of the surplus available means of the Company have been directed to that end, until now we may be said to have reduced it to an almost nominal amount. We felt assured that so soon as this could be effected, then being possessed of a great public enterprise such as ours is, with a property costing some two and a half millions of dollars, with a debt of about only one million, and this in a funded shape, and having amongst our assets stock amounting to some two hundred thousand dollars, we should then have placed our Road upon a firm and solid footing.

At the last annual meeting it was declared by the Stockholders that, from the condition of the Company as then presented, they were entitled at some early day to receive some remuneration upon their investment in the way of dividends. Though this declaration was true in view of the profits which had been realized for that year, yet, in consideration of the fact that these profits had been disposed of by applying them towards a reduction of the debt, a portion towards meeting a balance of the debt for which stock had been hypothecated, and a larger portion towards removing floating debt, it was not deemed prudent to make a dividend at that time, though the Board felt extremely desirous of doing so at the earliest moment; but better a little longer to await events, and when done, it could be done with safety and without incurring any risk of embarrassment to our finances. It was consequently postponed until the month of October, when the Board declared a dividend of nine per cent., payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st of November, three per cent. of which was due to the Stockholders in compliance with their expressed wish, and six per cent. for the current year. Though a large dividend for the first one ever declared by the Company, an inspection of the revenue of the Road for the year's business will fully vindicate the propriety of it. The receipts for the fiscal year have been larger than they have ever been before. The expenditures for operating have been below what they have been for several years. After paying this dividend there will then remain a surplus on hand to provide for any future contingency.

The Stockholders, at the same meeting, passed a resolution instructing the Board to take steps for raising a sinking fund to provide for the debt of the Company. The Board, in compliance with this resolution, have appropriated twenty-five ($25,000) Confederate Bonds for this purpose.

The double daily mail service which has been performed by the Road for some years past has been discontinued. Upon the organization of the new Government the Department determined, with a view to retrenching the expenditures requisite for maintaining service of this class, as well as because it was not deemed absolutely necessary to the wants of the country to continue the mails with as great frequency as has heretofore been the case, to enter into contracts for the carriage of but a single daily mail. Under this new arrangement a contract was made with the Department to commence on the 1st July, and continue for two years. The compensation to be allowed was divided into three classes, according to the importance of the mails to be transported. Forming a link in the main mail route, our line was assigned to the first class. For this service we receive one hundred and fifty dollars per mile, with twenty-five per cent. additional for night service, so long as we continue to perform that service, which is now being performed under a schedule ordered by the Department. The absence of the former daily mail trains rendered it necessary that some provision should be made for accommodating the local travel of the Road, which, from considerations of comfort and convenience, had been chiefly done by those trains. To meet this requirement, it was regarded as most economical and expedient to unite the two classes of service, and daily through freight trains, with passenger coaches attached, running upon schedule, have been put into operation. Though not running at so great a speed as the former trains, we think that they will be found to answer the purposes of this travel.

At the invitation of the Post Master General a Convention of the representatives of the various Rail Road Companies assembled in Montgomery, in April last, to confer upon the change which was about to be inaugurated in the postal system. The Secretary of War, availing himself of the presence of the Convention in that city, addressed to them a communication asking their assistance in arranging some plan for the conveyance of troops and materials of war. Their deliberations resulted in their agreeing to receive for this service to the new government payment in Bonds or Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, at the rate of two cents per mile for troops and half the regular local rates for munitions, provisions and materials. This portion of the business for the year has been done subject to these rates, and consequently the actual amount of work done by the Road for the year has greatly exceeded what it would have been, under ordinary circumstances, to have earned the same amount of revenue. This concession on the part of the Rail Road corporations was prompted by motives of patriotism, to aid the Government in the great cause in which it is involved and with which the destiny of us all is identified. Had there been no disturbing cause in the affairs of the country, we think that our revenue would have been much larger than it is, and we feel well assured that upon a return of peace and a resumption

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

ILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861

THE PUBLIC attention seems now to be concentrated, st, on the course which the British Government is kely to take in regard to the capture of Messrs. Mason nd Slidell from on board the British Mail Steamer rent, while on her way from Cuba to England; second n Pensacola, where General Bragg is the observed of ll observers; third upon the rumored action on the Potomac which has been at hand any time for months, ut is no nearer now, to all appearance, than it was hree months ago. Also we might add that the project as been broached of the removal of the Confederate eat of government from Richmond to Nashville, to the great disgruntlement of the trading population of the Virginia city.

If the reports from Washington City be true, it is almost certain that the diplomatic corps there regard the capture of our commissioners as an affair of the utmost magnitude, and no member of that corps looks upon it in graver light than does Lord Lyons, the ambassador of the power whose flag has been insulted. It looks like a complication and has not been without its effect in lowering the price of stocks in New York.

If it be true, and there seems to be little reason for doubting it, that the virtual stoppage of supplies has left Washington City without coal to make gas, while wood is $18 a cord and all other things in proportion, it seems almost impossible that the District can be held much longer, and this will force McClellan to make a move with the view of attacking our batteries on the Potomac and thus opening the navigation of that river, and this must be done soon if at all. The indications are such as to point to an engagement at an early day. This, of course, without reference to the opinions or statements of the "reliable gentleman" who still comes in occasionally on the Virginia Central Railroad.

So far, General Bragg has covered himself with glory. We think he will be able to maintain himself and drive off any fleet that may be sent against him, although it is evident that the fight at Pensacola is not finally closed, but only for the time. There will no doubt be a great many more ships sent, and possibly a pretty heavy land force, of which we expect to hear more shortly.

As for the rumoured removal of the seat of government, we trust that that will not be done at this stage of our national progress, as we fear that too much migration would convey an idea of political as well as physical unfixedness and want of permanence or consistency. As for the evils complained of in Richmond, we suppose they would be found to exist at Nashville or any other town which might be selected.

THE Fayetteville *Observer* appears very anxious to get rid of certain manufacturing stock. Sorry to say that the state of the exchequer will not permit us to indulge in the luxury of investment just now, but in order to be as accommodating as possible, we propose to *swap* some Deep River stock. The *Observer* talks pretty hard about its stock, and we know that the Deep River, although locked and dammed, is not worth a dam.

In good truth, we do not know what profits the proprietors of the *Observer* are making from manufacturing stock, nor how much stock they hold, nor, when originally referring to manufacturers did, it occur to us who had or who had not such interests. The editors of the *Observer* seemed to take the thing to themselves.

☞ We are requested by Sheriff VANN to state, that in consequence of the liberal contributions by the citizens of Rocky Point District, to the comforts of Capt. David Williams' company, the donations of socks, &c., have been less from that District than they would otherwise have been.

THE CHARLESTON *Mercury* says that during the revolutionary war good bacon was made with one peck of salt and an abundance of hickory ashes to six hundred pounds. In applying the ashes, it is well to have a bucket of molasses, and apply a portion with a white washing brush to each joint. When well smeared, rub on the ashes, which will thus adhere firmly and make an impenetrable cement.

IT WILL be seen that the Lincolnite forces are operating around generally in the vicinity of Savannah and Port Royal, and we may expect soon to hear of more exciting news from that section. The first instalment is already at hand.

TALKS LOOSELY.—We notice that a Fort Caswell correspondent of the Fayetteville *Observer* writing over the signature of "Philanthropos," complains very bitterly about matters and things in general down there, and in Smithville and Wilmington. If all his statements are to be judged by the specimen contained in the following sentence, it will be easy to see what credit is to be attached to them. He says "A sick soldier cannot procure a chicken at Smithville or Wilmington for less than two dollars a head, or a potatoe for less than five cents a piece." Chickens sell here for little over *a tenth* of that sum, and sweet potatoes are cheap and plenty. Irish popatoes are not cheap, but they are not so very extravagant. See market report in to-day's *Journal*. There ought to be reason in all things, but surely there is none in such wholly unfounded statements.

PRISONERS.—We learn that some one hundred and fifty prisoners passed through this place on Saturday morning. A few were Northern men by birth—the balance Irish and Germans, the Germans largely preponderating. The Irish & Germans, the latter especially, took the thing as it came, as the fortune of war, behaving quietly, seeming to expect no insult and meeting with none. Some, from all accounts, could hardly speak or even understand the English language. Some of the Northern officers along looked a little better than the crowd, but the most of the soldiers who were not foreigners appeared to belong to the worst order of New York b'hoys—a class who are a canker, and will finally be the ruin of the communities they pollute. The *gamins* of Paris, the Lazzaroni of Naples, are fully as respectable and not more dangerous. These worthies indulged themselves in all sorts of slang, which, in their "Metropolitan" haunts, passes for wit. Sykesey and Mose were along, without any of the redeeming points about them, which some fanciful writers attribute to such unmitigated blots on humanity. They are, of all others, the men to raise the banner of "beauty and booty" of outrage and rapine. Remember, we are speaking of a class, not characterising the Northern people, but it is to be remarked that it is mainly upon this class, together with starving and unemployed foreigners, many, indeed a large proportion of them, unnaturalized, unacquainted with the language or the people, that the reliance of the Sewardites has been placed. There is no savage like the savage who springs up in the bosom of a highly artificial civilization. None so heartless, so reckless, so unprincipled, so perfidious. There was more than one specimen of this kind of savage in the batch that went through here on Saturday morning.

THE FORT on Pensacola harbor generally spelled "McRae" is properly "McRee." It is a casemated fortification with two tiers of guns in casemate and one tier *en barbette*, that is to say, on the ramparts. It is built to mount 150 guns, and is distant from Fort Pickens, built for 210 guns, about a mile and a quarter. There is a water battery in advance of Fort McRee mounting 10 heavy guns. We might have had both Pickens and Fortress Monroe if we had not "watched and waited" a little too long. They would now be worth armies and navies to us.

The State Convention.

ON MONDAY LAST the Convention of the State of North Carolina re-assembled at the capitol in Raleigh.

A great many things will be before the Convention. A great many things are expected of it, and many of them not a little contradictory of each other in fact and in spirit.

Let us see. Monopolists and the Stay Law are alike growled at. The Convention is asked to save the community from oppression by the holders of salt, but to deliver the same community over to the tender mercies of the Shylocks who hold notes. According to the usual rules of trade applicable to common times, a man has just the same right to ask and get all he can for his goods, as he has to recover by law the price agreed upon.

The fact is, that beyond a certain power of regulation intended to repress abuses, the State, properly speaking, cannot safely interfere with the private transactions of her citizens, nor can she justly enforce arbitrary rules as between herself and her citizens or any of them, because by acting so she would cause great injustice to be done.

Take salt as an often-quoted instance of monopoly and extortion. That the State has a right to take private property for public uses, making a just compensation therefor, cannot be denied; but then the question will immediately arise—What *is* a just compensation? The Governor of Georgia says that five dollars a sack is a plenty for salt, and he will give that, and what he can't buy at that price he will seize at it. Now how would this work in many cases of which all are aware? Many a man in all honesty, wishing to accommodate customers, has bought and has on hand some salt, which he sells at a price only allowing a reasonable percentage on its cost to him, and yet that price is far above five dollars a sack, and that would therefore be no just compensation to him, however extravagant it might be to others who had bought up salt at less than a dollar a sack. The same reasoning will apply to other things. Upon this subject we see that Hon. George E. Badger has introduced an ordinance, founded upon the basis of the old English statutes against engrossers and forestallers, which appears to be carefully drawn upon to regulate certain transactions. We have it in hand and will publish it tomorrow, and shall then be pleased to hear from those of our readers whose experience may suggest to them any objections or amendments.

Why should the Convention be called upon to regulate one relation, one class of transactions, the relation of buyer and seller, the transactions arising out of bargain and sale, with the view of preventing oppression, and should at the same time be loudly called upon to repeal a law regulating the relation of debtor and creditor, a relation in which oppression may and will occur, as soon, and from the action of the same passions as in the other relation? It is folly to talk about public opinion, or to urge that nobody would take advantage of the unavoidable position of debtors. People who would forestall and engross the actual necessaries of life that they might get extortionate prices for them, would also, by forced sales and combinations engross and forestall the real and personal property of the community; and that public opinion would not suffice to stop this operation, is apparent from its total failure in regard to speculation, engrossing and forestalling in articles of prime necessity, when the very life of the country itself is at stake. We have no peculiar personal interest in this matter, or if we have, our interest is certainly the other way. We do not say that the present stay-law is perfect. That is not the question. The question *is*, Does or does not the relation of debtor and creditor, equally with that of buyer and seller, require some regulations, unnecessary in usual times, but absolutely indispensable now in order to prevent oppression and widespread suffering, if not ruin to thousands? Whatever eminent newspaper lawyers may say to the contrary, the common sense and common feeling of the people answer this question in the affirmative; and surely, a body which, like the Convention now in session, proposes to tear things up by the roots and plant them with their branches in the ground, ought not to be afraid to approach this question. A Convention that hesitates not to approach the Constitution of the State—to tear down and built up, to erase and re-write at its pleasure, ought not to shrink from the consideration of this subject, while in their souls acknowledging its necessity, although in its boots trembling before the majesty of the now supreme Legislative as well as judicial authority of the State, Judge Richmond M. Pearson and the two other respectable gentlemen, who sit with him on the Supreme Court bench.

Efforts will be made based upon the recommendation contained in the last message of President Davis, to carry through the Convention an ordinance for the chartering of a *direct* road from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C. We respectfully invite attention to the communication on this subject in to-day's Journal over the signature of "Confederate States." It puts the whole thing upon its true basis. A glance at any railroad map will show the complete correctness of our correspondent's statements. When the war is over, North Carolina and her citizens must look out for their interests, and must not now sacrifice their future on the altar of Richmond speculation under the mistaken idea that they are responding to the calls of Southern patriotism.—There will also be proposed one of those abortive, temporary and selfish schemes of a railroad from the coalfields to within nine miles of Raleigh, instead of running the road to a point on the N. C. Road in the neighborhood of High Point or Lexington, thus connecting the great mineral, with the great agricultural regions of the State, and affording a direct communication for both to manufacturing and commercial centres within our own borders.

The question of finance will also occupy the attention of the Convention, and, no doubt sundry propositions will be made with a view of arranging somehow about the State's quota of the Confederate war tax.

The Convention has refused, by a vote of 57 to 43 to fix a day for adjournment, and when it *will* adjourn no man knoweth.

BLESS its old title-page, we see it once more, *i. e.*, "Turner's North Carolina Almanac" for the year of Our Lord, 1862, being second after bissextile, or leap-year, calculated for the Latitude and Meridian of Raleigh, N. C., by David Richardson, of Louisa county, Va. There is one item in the above recapitulation that sounds ominous—"calculated for the Latitude and Meridian of Raleigh,"—spite of that, however, it is quite acceptable and will be useful, and it is published and sold wholesale and retail by Henry D. Turner, at the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, and was handed to us by Mr. Whitaker of this place. From calendar we learn that on the first of January "Luna runs low;" Sun rises 7:12; sets 4:48. That the Moon's place is in the "knees," etc. Astronomy is a vast science.

THE AMOUNT of sea island cotton made in the Confederacy, and *all* the long-stapled cotton of the world is made in the Confederate States, is about forty thousand bales, raised on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. It would be a liberal calculation to allow one half of this to South Carolina, and a still more liberal one to state one-third of this amount as likely to fall into the hands of the enemy—one-fourth or five thousand bales would be found to far exceed the fact.—This at $150 per bale would be only $750,000, instead of the sundry millions over which the Northern papers, especially those of the great, liberal city of New York, have been crowing so loudly.

THE DAILY JOURNAL can hereafter be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cents per month.

Is it Right?—We ask South Carolina.

We have been used to connect two ideas with our sister State of South Carolina—chivalry and the rather grandiloquent assertion of her claims thereto. Chivalry means, we think, generosity, truthfulness, gratitude, fair dealing, and all the other magnanimous qualities.—Is South Carolina now willing to retain all her arrogance, and divest herself of all her supposed chivalric qualities which alone can redeem that arrogance from contempt? We ask this thing seriously, because we honestly think that the escutcheon of our fair sister State ought to be relieved from the stain that certain speculative parties will certainly affix to it, if nothing be done to show that these acts are not only disavowed but counteracted by the authorities.

Two regiments went from their camps in this vicinity, good North Carolina regiments, made up, from the colonels to the last joined privates, of men equal to the first or "Bethel" regiment, and that is saying much.—They went to the aid of a sister State,—they took with them good North Carolina money, money bankable in Richmond;—what then? why, in South Carolina, the State to whose assistance they went, their chivalrous sister State, they are *publicly feted* in Charleston, for a day or so, and *privately shaved* all the rest of the time on every cent of money they have got. They are now shaved, as we learn, on good authority, some fifteen per cent. at the miserable mud villages near which their camps are pitched. How long is this sort of thing to continue? If it does continue much longer there will be more truth than poetry in the frequent assertions of the Northern press that South Carolina is cordially hated by the other Southern States. She *is* not. How long before, under present circumstances, she *will* be?

We make these remarks in no unfriendly spirit. On the contrary, we make them in a spirit of kindness and friendship alike to our brave boys and to the really gallant State whose coast they are called upon to defend.

WE ASK our State Convention to pause and think a little before it recklessly overturns or destroy the checks and balances of the constitution, which a more conservative generation placed there. Great interests as well as mere numbers ought to have their legitimate influence. It is in defence of great interests, of great sovereign rights that the Southern people are arrayed in arms. Mere numerical strength has outvoed the South, and by virtue of so doing, claims the right to do anything else that it chooses. A mere paper constitution amounts to nothing. The checks must be more than theoretical. They must be actual. Before fanaticism—self-interest, however mistaken, or any other passion, how soon are the barriers of the constitution prostrated? Let the history of the few years immediately preceding the disruption of the United States answer this. There must be some balance of interests and of rights, apart from mere numbers, and these rights and interests must be clothed in some way with a power of self-protection. Already *ad valorem* has struck down one of the barriers of the constitution. Let the Convention tamper with the basis of representation and it will finish its work by providing for the State the seeds of future dissolution and anarchy.

The Lincoln Oath.

We have been permitted to copy the following oath of allegiance which all the supporters of Abraham Lincoln are forced to take. Who John J. Bradley is, we do not know. The original, now before us, was taken from on board the Federal steamer Union, wrecked not far from Fort Macon:—

Oath of Allegiance and to Support the Constitution of the United States.

DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

I, John J. Bradley, do solemnly swear, that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State Convention, or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God. JOHN J. BRADLEY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

The *Lynchburg Virginian* fumes over the appointment of Ex-Governor Bragg to a place in President Davis' Cabinet, as being that of a Breckinridge Democrat, which class of politicians the *Virginian* thinks have been too exclusively promoted. The *Virginian* need not fret. Governor Bragg was never enough of a Breckenridge Democrat to hurt, *that* much we know; nor to benefit much either, that we also know.

Messrs. Editors of the Journal:

Please insert the following record of a Soldier's Aid Society, organized in Upper Black River District, at Union Academy, near Harrell's Store, October, 1861.

After meeting the Ladies organized by electing Mrs. Margaret A. Devane, President, Mrs. P. C. Taylor, Vice President, Mrs. Lewis Highsmith, Treasurer, Misses A. A. Devane and Caroline Wells, Secretaries, and Lewis Highsmith, Esq., Depositary.

For the Journal

Col. Clingman's Regiment.

The 25th regiment North Carolina Volunteers acknowledge the reception of the following donations to the Hospital department at Camp Davis, near Wilmington, in October:

Mrs. Quince and Miss Kate Quince, four mattrasses, six pillows, eight blankets, six pillow cases, two flannel shirts, one bedstead, two bottles wine; Mrs. C. Robeson, two comforts, two pair shoes, one shirt, one pillow; Mrs. Harden, two blankets, and a variety of medical comforts; Mrs. Samuel Cannon, two blankets, and nourishment for the sick; Mrs. Dr. Anderson, four towels, four blankets, four pillow cases, two mattrasses, six pillows, one comfort, wine and various medical comforts; Mrs. E. Hewlett, five pillows, two quilts; Mrs. E. A. Nixon, five pair socks; Soldiers Aid Society of Wilmington, eleven mattrass sacks, three blankets, six pillow slips, two pillow cases, twelve shirts, three towels, two carpet spreads, two shirts, one pair drawers, thirteen pair socks; Mrs. A. Paul Repiton, two blankets.

Duly grateful for these favors, I am also instructed to express the thanks of the regiment for the kind attentions bestowed upon our sick men whom we were compelled to leave behind at Camp Davis in our hasty march to the coast of South Carolina. Under the elevating influences of that common feeling of union against a common foe, which in times like these, is so well calculated to erase State lines, all of our North Carolina boys who are now over here, are gratified in being ready to serve our sister State, South Carolina. They value the privilege thus to come to her aid. Not any less, however, is the anxiety of the regiment for the safety of North Carolina. Should her coast or towns be invaded, no body of men will rush more quickly and nobly to the rescue than the 25th regiment.

Many of our men are sick with the measles, and some with typhoid fever. Coming from their healthy mountain homes to the defence of our coast before the sickly season had passed, it may well excite an agreeable surprise that so few of our men have suffered with disease incident to the season and to our situation. This exemption, however, is due to the kind and constant care of the officers over their men—to an observance of those preventive measures so wofully neglected in the camps of our Southern army—and to the smiles of that good Being who is so signally blessing the cause of the South. In the number of our men who have been sick, and in the number of our deaths—only two—our regiment, for the time it has been in the field, can challenge a comparison with that of any other, at least of our own State.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon 25th Reg't N. C. V.

CAMP LEE, Grahamville, S. C., Nov. 24th, 1861.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—We were shown yesterday a counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. By observing the bill it may readily be detected from the genuine. The names of the President and Cashier on the latter are written, while those on the counterfeit are engraved. The vignettes on the counterfeit are also badly executed, the hands of the reaper not being visible. The eyes are also dotted as with a pen. The only writing on this counterfeit is the number and the word Washington. The paper has a greasy appearance.

Charleston Courier, 26th inst.

THE SMARTEST THING YET.—Some wonderful things have been done during the war, but the smartest thing yet was the battle of Piketown, Ky. The Confederate force consisted of 740 men 615 infantry, and 125 cavalry. Of these the Federal troops killed 400 and took 2,700 prisoners! What became of the balance we are unable to learn. We hope they are yet living to repent of their treason. The success of the Federal cause can no longer be doubted. We can beat the Confederates at everything—even at lying.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) City News.

General Sam Houston is still among the living, the frequent reports of his death to the contrary notwithstanding. The last accounts from Texas represent him as out of danger from his recent illness.

President and Directors' Report.

To the Stockholders of the W. & W. R. R. Co.:

The President and Directors, submitting to the Stockholders their Twenty-sixth Annual Report, cannot refrain from congratulating them on the exhibit of increased business which has been done during the last year. Our receipts for the year 1859 were $447,554 65, for 1860, $500,209 75, for 1861, we have the amount of $571,236 24, being greatly more than was ever received from the operations of the Road. This great increase is more gratifying from the consideration that it had been forebodingly predicted that the troubles of the country would prostrate and destroy all of our business. We have also the further gratification of feeling a just and patriotic pride, that in the prosecution of our business we have been able to render to our beloved country great, yes, inappreciable assistance in repelling from our soil ruthless invaders. It is impossible to say when the war will terminate, but a just resentment, which the atrocities practised by our enemies has incited throughout the land, forbids the supposition that it will end before we have established a complete social, commercial and political independence. This being considered as a fixed fact, we must endeavor to unveil the future and prepare for its exigencies.

Blessed with the return of peace, our country will immediately teem through its whole length and breadth with those productions which constitute the basis of commercial exchanges. Foreign nations must have for their consumption our surplus productions. From what ports will they be shipped? While every Southern city will make laudable exertions to command this business, a survey of the map of the country, taken in connection with the Rail Roads, some already completed, and others in progress, clearly points to the Atlantic cities as ports which will command a large portion of our foreign commerce, invited alike by their commodious harbors and varied exports. Merchants, not only of the interior of the country, but of the Atlantic cities, will resort to these points to make purchases, and the Atlantic line of Rail Road is thus destined to become one of our leading avenues of trade and travel: and wisdom dictates that we should immediately put ourselves in a condition to command a large share of the business necessarily incident to the anticipated state of our country.

The difficulty of transportation across the Cape Fear River is one of the greatest obstacles with which we have to contend. Can it be bridged, and at what expense? These are questions which have been submitted to the respective Engineers of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester Rail Roads, and they have decided that a proper bridge, with draws of the most approved character, can be constructed across the two rivers opposite our whirf at a cost not exceeding $125,000. As the construction of this work will enable the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company to come to Wilmington without the expense of the steam boat transportation, which now weighs heavily on it, we may conclude that Company will bear the principal burden of constructing this work, leaving for contribution on the part of this Company a sum the interest on which should be greatly less than we are now paying for our present inconvenient and exposed ferry navigation.—This work completed, we will have a connected Rail Road communication between Norfolk and the Southern cities, both on the Atlantic and the Gulf, which will be not only shorter, but more convenient than any other competing line. In consideration of these facts we would respectfully recommend to you the appointment of a committee to consult with the other companies interested, and devise some common plan by which the work can be done.

From the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that our fiscal condition is good. After meeting the annual expense of Rail Road operations, reducing our debt $22 799 84, paying the interest on our debt, and dividing eight per cent. dividend, we yet have on hand a surplus, which is held in Confederate States bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest to be hereafter appropriated to our sinking fund.

The punctual payment of the interest on our debt due in England has ever been regarded by us as a duty of the highest obligation, and thus far we have never been in default, but we fear the present difficulty of making remittances may for a short time place us in a false position with our foreign creditors.

The Report of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent shows that the Road Way is in good order, though our rails are much laminated. The heavy freighting business we have done has been the cause of the unusual amount of this lamination. By a late arrangement with the "Tradegar Works," at Richmond, we will very soon be able to remove the worst rails and lay down new ones.

The Legislature, at its last regular session, chartered a Company to construct a Rail Road from a point on our Road North of Magnolia to join the Cofield Rail Road at Fayetteville, and authorized this Company to take stock therein, loaning us the State's credit to aid in its construction. We are not prepared to recommend the acceptance of the charter by this Company, as the coal may probably be brought to Wilmington by a connection with the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, and *this* connection would impair, if not render worthless, our enterprise; but as an act of foresight and prudence, it may be politic for our Company to take such preliminary steps as will prevent the forfeiture of the privileges conferred. This matter is respectfully referred to the Stockholders for their consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. S ASHE, *President.*

Report of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Superintendent,
Wilmington, N C., Nov. 5th, 1861.

Hon. W. S. ASHE, *President,*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my Seventh Annual Report of the operations of the Road for the fiscal year terminating on the 30th of September, 1861:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The gross earnings and receipts for the fiscal year have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.			
Receipts from	Through Passengers,	$195,238 38	
" "	Way "	139,786 46	
" "	Freights,	180,143 76	
" "	Mails,	41,550 00	
" "	Miscellaneous sources,	11,517 64	
Gross receipts for 1861,			571,236 24
" " " 1860,			500,209 57
Increase,			$71,026 67
To which add the receipts from the Tarboro' Branch, as follows:			
Receipts from Passengers,		5,368 85	
" " Freight,		3,509 78	
" " Mails,		281 94—9,160 57	
And we have total increased income for 1861 of			$80,187 24
And total gross receipts for 1861 of		580,396 81	
EXPENDITURES.			
Maintainance of Permanent Way.			
Cost of ordinary repairs of track,		56,728 89	
" Extraordinary repairs of track		20,025 00	
" Repairs of Bridges,		4,315 30—81,069 19	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.			
Rolling Stock—Cost of repairs of Locomotive Engines and materials on hand for repairs,		28,532 78	
Cost of repairs of passenger cars and materials on hand for repairs,		8,995 12	
Cost of repairs of Freight cars and materials on hand for repairs,		3,621 15—41,149 05	
Train Expenses—Pay of Conductors, Engineers, Baggage Masters, Train hands and Firemen,		32,029 42	
Cost of fuel for Engines and Cars,		15 476 97	
" of Oil, Tallow and Waste,		6,171 26	
Miscellaneous expenses of trains,		1,986 51—55,664 16	
Station Expenses.—Cost of repairs of Wood and Water Stations, Warehouses and other Station buildings,		3,121 65	
Cost of Tickets, Ticket Books, Blank Way Bills, Freight Manifests, &c.,		751 21	
Cost of printing Annual Reports, Time Tables and Advertising,		577 33	
Pay of Station Agen's, Yard Master, Warehouse hands and cost of pumping water at Stations,		13,937 80	
Miscellaneous expenses of Stations,		3,151 20—24,539 19	
GENERAL EXPENSES.			
Cost of new Locomotives and tools for Shop,		$1,024 00	
Cost of new Passenger Cars, and tools for Shops,		4,386 05	
Cost of new Freight Cars,		3,503 05—8,913 10	
Cost of Clothing, Subsistence and Medical attendance,		14,059 73	
Loss and Damage,		812 98	
Half the cost of Steam Ferry,		3,157 00	
Office Expenses,		550 36	
Miscellaneous expenses,		3,137 20—21,717 16	
Salaries of Officers,			9,625 00
Total cost of operating the Road,			$242,676 85
To which add cost of operating the Tarboro' Branch as follows:			
Transportation expenses,		$2,655 88	
Station expenses,		420 78	
Road repairs,		1,116 00	
Miscellaneous expenses,		236 62—4,429 28	
Total cost of operating Main Stem and Branch,			$247,106 13
Leaving nett receipts for the year,			$333,290 73
Against nett receipts for 1860,			246,484 63
Increase,			$86,806 10

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The item of $15,295 64 is chargeable to "Construction," being for new Chairs and for filling Trestle Work—neither Chairs nor other joint fastenings having been supplied at the time the track was laid down.

EXPLANATION OF STATEMENT.

By comparing this statement with the corresponding one for 1860 we see that there has been a reduction in the cost of operating in general. The cost of "maintainance of permanent way," has increased in the item of "extraordinary repairs," caused by adding a large amount of new rails, in mending laminated iron, and in a large quantity of new Spikes used in laying down new Chairs.

Under the head of Train Expenses, the item of "Oil, Tallow and Waste" has increased. This is due to the increased price of lubricating materials, and to the increase of mileage made over the Road by troop and freight trains.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the cost of *operating* proper has been less than 42½ per cent. of the gross receipts, and only about 45 per cent upon the whole cost of operating, and the cost of "construction" included.

NEW EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION.

We have (with prompt repairs) for the next year a sufficient equipment of Passenger Engines and Cars—and our Freight Engines, when fully repaired and in good order, as we soon hope to have them, will be sufficient for the probable service that will be required of them for the present year. We, however, need an increase of our freight cars, and I respectfully recommend that thirty new box cars be built or purchased, without delay. The great increase of our through business, both Confederate and private, requires this increase of our equipment in freight cars.

I do not propose any material improvements in the track or other part of the permanent way during the current fiscal year, beyond a supply of new rails. As soon as the condition of the Company will justify it, culverts of masonry should be constructed throughout the line.

REPAIRS OF PERMANENT WAY.

There have been placed in the track during the past fiscal year a large quantity of (53,000) cross-ties, and four hundred tons of new rails—one-half of them of American manufacture—and about 25,000 double lipped rolled chairs.—About 20,000 more chairs are wanted to complete the track; but we must wait until a more convenient season for this remainder. The iron works of the South are too much occupied with army work to admit of such improvements at this time.

The track, with the exception of the laminated rails, is in good order. All the trestle work, or nearly all that can be judiciously filled up, has been filled, and the track is now, with the exception of about half a mile, resting upon the firm ground. I except of course the bridges and "*cul vert trestles*"

The work of filling was commenced in 1855, my first year upon the Road and has been pushed forward with untiring diligence so long as there remained any unnecessary water space unfilled—up to the first day of January, 1861—when the Board of Directors deemed it best to suspend further operations of the gravel train.

BRIDGES.

The Bridges are in good order generally. The one over Quanky Creek requires re decking, and I design to have it done at an early day. They are all, I believe, safe and strong. Some miscreant attempted to precipitate a train containing Confederate troops into *Tossnot* Creek in the month of May last, by cutting down in part the trestle culvert at that point: fortunately the train passed over without accident. A similar attempt was made at *Smith's Creek* Bridge, by boring the stringers in two; this also failed of its object, and though a reward was offered for the discovery of the *fiend* who was thus willing to trifle with human life, yet no certain information of the perpetrator has been received.

CULVERTS.

As I remarked above, Culverts should be supplied where they are needed as soon as materials can be had for the purpose.

REPAIR SHOPS.

The Repair Shops are now well supplied with good machinery; and with an efficient force our Rolling Stock can be maintained in a high state of efficiency, at a minimum cost. In consequence of the great falling off in our receipts for the first six months of the fiscal year, the Board of Directors ordered a considerable reduction in our mechanical force.

This reduction of force taking place about the time that two accidents happened to our Engines, somewhat crippled us in motive power for a time, but we are now fast recovering from that condition, and our Engines will soon—if no further accidents happen—be in as good order as usual.—They will be sufficient for our wants for the current fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

The mileage made by all trains the past year is 325,181 *miles*. Divide the cost of operating ($242,676 85) by this, and we have 75 cents nearly as the average cost for each mile run by our trains.

We have carried over the Road this year 46,371 through passengers, including troops, and 81,803 way passengers that have paid fare, either full or half rates.

During the preceding year the numbers were, 25,595 through, and 81,051 way passengers.

The large increase in through travel is of course due to the transportation of troops, and it only includes those who paid fare; for it is a well known fact that many hundreds of State troops passed over portions of the Road free. It was found impossible to prevent this in the beginning of the war, in consequence of the entire want of system in the Quarter Master's Department of the State at that time.

The receipts from freights have been less than they were for the preceding year, but under the circumstances of the country, and the low rates at which we have carried Government freight I think we have every reason for encouragement at the result of the year's work.

Though we have carried a largely increased number of through passengers over last year, and though our freights have nearly maintained their place this year, yet it is questionable whether the real nett income is better than it would have been if we had carried the usual number of through passengers at full rates, and the ordinary quantity of freight at the usual rates. The wear and tear of machinery and track, from the great crowds that have passed over, and the great number of extra trains that were necessary to do the work promptly, has lessened materially the benefits of large receipts.

However this may be, it is not a question over which the Company or its officers had any control. Patriotism, honor, and self-defence, demanded of us our *entire energies*, and the use of *all the means* at our disposal, or that we could command, to aid the Government faithfully and efficiently in the hour of its greatest necessity.

And I am happy to say that I have found no member of your Board, nor any officer of this Company, backward in doing all that could be reasonably expected, in this great work of pushing on the troops and supplies at all hours of the day and night.

It is hardly worth while to speculate as to the future—further than to say when we have "conquered a peace," as we most assuredly shall do, and achieved a political and commercial independence, our trade and travel along the seaboard cannot be diminished—or fall below what it was in former years.

WAREHOUSES AND STATION HOUSES

Are much needed at several places on the Road, and I respectfully refer you to the following extract from my last Annual Report, which I commend to your special consideration—no steps having been taken to supply the wants then stated to exist:

"A new warehouse (of brick) should be constructed at Wilson as soon as practicable, together with a suitable house for passengers.

"The old warehouse at that place is entirely too small for the present wants of the Company. It is not worth repairing and enlarging, but should be converted into a shed for lime, guano, &c.

"The present ticket office is too small for the convenience and comfort of the Company's patrons at this growing and thrifty place. The receipts at this station have increased three-fold in five years.

"Thorough repairs should be made to the warehouses at Joyner's, Black Creek, Nahunta, Dudley, Faison, and Warsaw. At the latter station, the warehouse should be enlarged. Station houses, with ticket offices, should be constructed at Joyner's, Black Creek, Dudley, Faison and Warsaw; and small warehouses, with ticket offices and passenger rooms, should be erected at Pikeville, Mount Olive, Duplin Cross Roads, Beesburg and South Washington.

"The most important of these should be completed during the current fiscal year.

"I do not propose large or costly structures, but plain, neat buildings."

TARBORO' BRANCH.

This work has been so far completed that our trains were able to run over the entire track about the first week in June.

On the 12th of June last, I made a general examination of the Road, Bridge and Culverts, and received the Track with certain conditions, also the Bridge over Tar River, when the Deck should be completed on the truss Bridge according to the understandings between the Contractors and myself. The Culverts were accepted in part, when the one at Hendrick's Creek had been made secure.

I regret to inform you that this condition has not been complied with, and further to inform you that one of the dry culverts has given way in consequence of there being no sufficient foundation provided for it, which, by special agreement, the contractors were required to provide and make secure. Consequently, I have informed the contractors that the work that had given way, as well as the culvert at Hendrick Creek, must be rebuilt and rendered secure before the masonry could be accepted.

In consequence of the demands upon my time by the Confederate Government, since the first of September, I have been unable to press this work to completion.

The contractors have themselves been engaged in Government Roads, and hence the delay in getting a final settlement, which I now trust we shall be able to make in a short time.

The operations over a portion of this Branch have been conducted for the entire fiscal year.

The contractors were required by their original contract to have the entire Road and Bridge completed by the end of September, 1860:—by a subsequent contract for a more *permanent Bridge*, they were allowed one month longer to complete the road and bridge, *provided* they should make a temporary track across the river to bring over cotton or should provide a ferry for that purpose. The contractors failed to do either, and the bridge remained unfinished until nearly the first day of June, 1861. In consequence of this delay a great number of bales of cotton were as formerly sent down Tar River for a market. The number is estimated at twenty-five hundred bales, or more.

This loss of freight on Cotton and the subsequent great depression of business has caused the receipts of this branch to fall greatly below what we had reasonably expected, yet with all this the Branch receipts are such as to give encouragement for the *entire* success of the work, whenever general prosperity to the business of the country shall return.

The nett receipts for the Branch are $4,731 34, which is over three per cent. on its cost.

There should be charged to the construction account of the Branch the equipment that has been supplied to it from the main stem, say

One Locomotive,	$7,000 00	
One Passenger car,	2,000 00	
One Baggage car,	650 00	
Three Freight cars,	1,800 00	
		9,450 00
Making the entire cost of the Branch when completed and equipped about		$152,000 00

With gross receipts of $15,000 per annum, which it is believed can and will be reached in ordinary business years, and with annual expenditures for operating of $6,000, which for the next five years should not be exceeded, we shall have a nett income of more than six per cent. on the capital invested in the Road. Whether this reasoning is correct or not does not matter—the *business* that the Branch would probably bring to the *main stem* was the object mainly of its construction.

The payments made on account of this Branch Road have been as follows:

Paid on contract in 1860,	$67,063 88
" " 1861,	48,732 98
Total payments to this date,	$115,796 86
The original contract about,	$130,000 00
Subsequent contract for masonry,	12,500 00
	$142,500 00
Balance due contractors about,	26,703 14

Before closing this report, I desire to inform you why I have been unable to examine the *Road Way* as usual, since September first.

Shortly before the fall of Fort Hatteras, at the solicitation of the Committee of Safety of Wilmington, the Governor appointed me Chief of the Corps of State Artillery and engineers, and the General commanding in the State assigned me to duty as Chief Engineer of the Coast Defences of this part of the State, a position I had neither the inclination nor ability to decline.

This duty has necessarily occupied much of my time, though I have attended to the office and depot duties as far as practicable. There seemed to be a necessity for my services, in the construction of defensive works on the coast and around Wilmington, where a large and important portion of the Company's property is located.

I have heretofore laid this matter before the Board of Directors, and by them my course has been approved. I only refer to the subject here that the facts may be known to all who desire to know them.

In consequence of vacating the office of Superintendent's Clerk some months ago, the accounts heretofore kept in his office of the service of trains, engines and engineers, and the account of materials received and expended are incomplete, and the tables containing these statements that usually accompany this report will be less full and satisfactory than heretofore. They will, however, be compiled as accurately as possible, and in time to accompany the printed reports that will be distributed amongst the Stockholders.

We

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, Nov. 13th, 1861.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund for the year 1861, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each county, and from total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on and after the 1st day of April, 1862, on application to the Treasury Department.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed. There having been no report from said counties, under the law of the General Assembly.

HENRY T. CLARK, *President ex-officio of Literary Board.*

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	SPRING DISTRIBT'N	FALL DIS.	TOTAL DIST	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.	
Camden	10 475	609 98	1101 10	1711 08		
Alexander	5,77-	300 18	607 37	907 55		
Anson	10.884	645 30	1144 09	1789 45		
Ashe	3,567		368 64	368 64		
Allegany	7 800	512 31	819 91	1332 25		
Beaufort	12,428	702 96	1306 39	2000 35		
Bertie	11,036	598 32	1160 07	1758 39	David I. Watson, Joseph Watson, Eliza C. Watson.	225 00
Bladen	9.864	484 44	1036 87	1518 31		
Brunswick	6.954	357 00	730 98	1088 04		
Buncombe	11.882	740 28	1249 00	1989 28		
Burke	8,28-	415 14	871 20	1286 34		
Cabarrus	9,330	520 44	980 74	1501 18		
Caldwell	7,064	350 16	742 54	1092 70	Thomas B. Berry,	
Camden	4,492	310 44	472 18	782 62	Sarah W. Bushell.	75 00
Carteret	7,398	372 48	777 65	1150 13		75 00
Caswell	12 473	729 60	1311 12	2040 78	Sarah C. Foochee,	75 00
Catawba	10,064	494 04	1057 90	1551 94		
Chatham	16,07	963 30	1745 68	2708 98		
Cherokee	8,958	402 18	941 64	1343 82		
Chowan	5,357	315 12	563 11	878 23		
Clay	1,495	581 82	1208 32	1790 14		
Cleaveland	7,612	318 48	800 15	1118 63		
Columbus	13,797	739 74	1450 30	2190 04	Harriet E. Strickland, John R. Strickland,	
Craven	14,057	638 03	1475 53	2113 56	George W. Hartie,	225 00
Cumberland	6,406	375 42	673 38	1048 80		
Currituck	15,371	847 38	1615 75	2463 13	James R. Swing,	75 00
Davidson	7,537	419 88	792 27	1212 15	Enoch Orrell,	75 00
Davie	12 946	666 66	1359 80	2026 46	Ellen C. Johnson,	75 00
Duplin	13.333	601 06	1401 52	2002 58	J. W. C. Super, Henry B. Sanverlin,	150 00
Edgecombe	11,9-5	637 87	1259 78	1897 70		
Forsythe	11 278	570 11	1185 51	755 62		
Franklin	8,431	433 68	886 24	319 92		
Gaston	6,883	412 68	723 52	1136 20		
Gates	18,962	1038 18	1903 23	3031 41		
Granville	6,346	319 26	667 07	986 33		
Greene	18,606	1108 80	1955 81	3064 61		
Guilford	15.301	780 42	1608 40	2388 82	George L. Jones,	75 00
Halifax	7,065	425 35	736 35	1161 70		
Harnett	5,676	414 42	596 64	1011 06		
Haywood	9,895	412 89	1040 13	1453 11		
Henderson	7,726	399 36	812 13	1211 49		
Hertford	6,617	395 10	695 56	1090 66	E. Ballance,	75 00
Hyde	13 676	783 37	1437 58	2220 90	Thomas W. Harding,	75 00
Iredell	5 416		569 31	569 31		
Johnston	13 690	778 86	1439 05	2217 91		
Jones	4 365	236 10	458 83	694 93		
Lenoir	8,158	370 86	857 54	1228 40	Jonas Hill, Nancy J. Hill,	150 00
Lincoln	7,349	415 44	772 50	1187 94		
Macon	5,736	370 14	609 25	979 39		
Madison	5,823		612 10	612 10		
Martin	8,468	417 66	890 13	1307 79		
McDowell	6 598	344 46	693 56	1037 02	Jasper Jamison,	75 00
Mecklenburg	14 758	703 44	1551 32	2254 70	C. Beevers,	75 00
Mitchell						
Montgomery	6 920	369 78	727 41	1097 19		
Moore	15.420	513 13	1095 32	1608 45	Isabella Pegram, Zilphia A. Pegram,	150 00
Nash	9,815	474 30	1031 72	1506 02		
New Hanover	17.5-2	854 16	1848 17	2702 33		
Northampton	10,653	643 36	1119 81	1763 17		
Onslow	7 457	422 40	783 85	1206 25		
Orange	14,905	897 42	1566 77	2464 19		
Pasquotank	7,747	462 48	814 34	1276 82		
Pegramans	5,820	361 80	611 78	973 58	James C. Lane,	75 00
Person	9,143	529 50	961 09	1490 59		
Pitt	12 691	644 70	1334 04	1978 74		
Polk	3,795		398 92	398 92		
Randolph	16,135	9 0 56	1696 06	2606 62		
Richmond	8,828	476 10	927 97	1404 13		
Robeson	13,307	664 80	1398 79	2063 59		
Rockingham	14,219	741 78	1494 66	2236 44		
Rowan	13,014	739 74	1367 99	2107 73		
Rutherford	10,617	743 28	1116 02	1859 30	Hiram Merrit, Nancy J. Blanchard, Patty Hall,	
Sampson	13 812	738 66	1451 88	2190 54	Kitty Hall, Lizzie Hall,	375 00
Stanly	7,333	388 88	770 72	1159 60		
Stokes	9 414	509 49	989 57	1498 97		
Surry	9,881	487 92	1038 66	1526 58	Larkin Snow, George Harris, Nancy J. Bill,	225 00
Transylvania						
Tyrell	4,304	267 12	452 42	719 54		
Union	10,304	555 48	1083 13	1638 61	Jane A. Bentor,	75 00
Wake	24 334	1267 38	2557 92	3825 30	Narnissa J. Dupree, John Simpson,	150 00
Warren	11,566	621 96	1215 73	1837 75	Joseph J. Reid,	75 00
Washington	5,371	286 80	564 58	851 38		
Watauga	4,915	200 88	516 65	717 53	John L. Summerlin, Sarah W. Summerlin, Needham B. Summerlin,	225 00
Wayne	12,726	619 05	1337 72	1956 77		
Wilkes	14,266	698 52	1499 60	2198 12		
Wilson	8,321	405 28	874 64	1279 96		
Yadkin	10,153	570 06	1065 57	1636 33		
Yancey	8,510	4-4 08	894 55	1378 63	David F. Wiseman, Martin Singleton,	150 00
	860 234	$45.212 52	$90.425 04	$135.637 56		$3075 00

November 25th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool.....Nov. 9
Latest dates from Havre.....Nov. 8

WILMINGTON MARKETS, NOVEMBER 27.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in moderate demand, and a prime article sells readily at fair prices. We quote on the hoof at 6½ to 7¼ cents per lb., as in quality.

FREEWAY—Sells at 18 to 20 cents per lb.

BACON—The market continues almost bare, but the demand is not so good, and prices are somewhat lower. We now quote at 20 cents for hog round, and 21 a 22 cents per lb. for hams.

BUTTER—Some few parcels have been brought to market and sold at 50 cents per lb. There is scarcely any on market, and we notice a brisk demand.

CORN—None of consequence has been received during the past week, and there is only a small stock on market. We quote at 62½ a 65 cents per bushel, by the quantity.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate supply, and sells at 75 to 80 cents per bushel.

EGGS—Sell from carts at 20 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues to be poorly supplied, the stock in store being barely sufficient for present wants, and prices rule high. We quote at $8 a $8 25 for superfine, and at $8 25 a $8 50 per bbl. for family, with small sales.

FISH—Mullets sell from carts at $9 50 to $10 per bbl.

LARD—Is in moderate request, and stock small. We quote at 22 a 25 cents per lb.

POTATOES—Irish are in light supply, and sell from store at $3 per bbl. Sweet are brought to market freely, and sell from carts and boats at 45 to 60 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate demand and prices rule high. We quote as follows: Chickens 18 to 25 cents for live, as to size, and 25 to 30 cents each for dead; Turkeys 80 cents to $1 for live, and 12½ a 15 cents per lb. for dead.

PORK—Has been brought in pretty freely for the past week, and prices have declined a shade. We quote sales at 9, 10, to 12½ cents per lb., according to quality.

RICE—Has advanced a shade, and clean sells at 4¼ a 4½ cents per lb.

SUGAR—14 a 15 cents for brown, and 16 a 17 cents per lb. for clarified.

SALT—Is in demand, and the stock is about exhausted. We quote Liverpool Ground at $15 a $17 50 per sack, and Alum at $5 per bushel. The Salt made on our coast is selling here at $5 per bushel, in quantities to suit.

TALLOW—14 to 15 cents per lb.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 25th.—Cotton was selling freely last week at prices ranging from 8 to 8¿—some small lots sold as high as 9¿. Flour has still further advanced—$8 37 to $3 50 per sack is about the ruling price. In demand. Wheat, also, has an upward tendency. It ranges from $1 20 to $1 35 per bushel—scarce. Corn 50 cents—in demand. Peas 65 to 70. Oats 37 to 40. Some small lots of Pork have been sold at 10 cents. We learn there is now no salt in market. Muscovado Molasses is selling at 65 cents per gallon; brown Sugar 14 to 16.—*Democrat.*

FAYETTEVILLE Nov. 25.—Flour—Is coming in very freely. Superfine is selling at 7 00 to 7 25. Country Corn in demand; worth from wagons 75 to 80. Cotton—Slight decline; last sale at 8¼ to 9. Salt—A lot of 500 bu. Alum received by one of our merchants a day or two since; asking 6.50 per bushel.—*Observer.*

The Capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell—What Will be the Course of England.—*Ion*, the well informed correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is a full-blooded Englishman, and is well posted in English circles, writes of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The arrest of the Confederate envoys on board a British packet will serve as a test of the disposition of the British Government towards the Federal Government in the present contest. They can, if they please, make it a pretext for a quarrel, if their policy renders a rapture desirable. The British journals show that the public mind is deeply agitated by the distress which threatens, if it has not actually invaded, the manufacturing districts, and a popular clamour for the restoration of the American cotton trade will probably arise in the course of the winter. A mere recognition of the Confederate States would neither arrest the war nor raise the blockade, nor derive a supply of cotton. England, therefore, must hazard a war for a cotton supply, unless she can obtain it by a more convenient and direct process.

It is probable that she will resort first to amicable negotiations with the Federal Government, and it is believed that assurances have already been given, through our Minister, Mr. Adams, that free access to the cotton ports should be given this winter to British vessels.

The traditionary policy of the United States does not permit the search of vessels except as a belligerent right, on the high seas, and whether it is safe to abandon our own maritime principles for the sake of a temporary advantage, may be doubtful. Hereafter our long settled policy may work in our favour. But, if we adopt British precedents, the capture of the Ministers would find ample justification.

In 1779 Henry Laurens, President of Congress, was sent as Minister to Holland, and, on his passage, in a Congress packet, (not a neutral bottom,) he was taken prisoner by a British frigate, and was confined in the Tower of London. His papers showed the nature of his mission, exhibited a friendly disposition towards us on the part of Holland, and produced a rupture between England and that power. It is supposed that the papers of Messrs. Slidell and Mason may exhibit facts showing that their mission was not unexpected, and would be received with favour. If that proves to be so, preparations for the defence of New York and other Atlantic cities may not be premature.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.—We have had the pleasure of an interview with Capt. Samuel Myerson, a gallant officer of the Missouri army, who is the bearer of dispatches from the Governor of Missouri, announcing to the Confederate Government the secession of that State from the Northern Union. Capt. Myerson informs us that the army of Gen. Price is in a condition of great destitution for clothing and for certain articles of food, but that there is *no grumbling*, and that, in the event of a battle, the probabilities are of a brilliant Confederate victory. Capt. Myerson also assures us that a vast majority of the people of Missouri are irreconcilably opposed to the old Union. We are glad to hear from this gallant and experienced officer, who served with such distinction in the battles of Springfield, Lexington, &c., that the shot-gun and the rifle are, as we have always maintained, among the most efficient weapons that can be used in war. Experience in Missouri has fully demonstrated this fact, which we have often endeavored to impress upon the public, and it is everywhere proving another proposition which the people of the South ought never to forget that it is the man, and not the weapon, that make a combatant formidable.

Advices by way of Fort Smith inform us that among other important acts passed by the Legislature of Missouri at its late session, are: An act to encourage the enlistment of State Guards in the Confederate service; an act remodeling the militia laws of the State; an act appropriating ten million dollars for the prosecution of the war; and electing delegates to the Confederate Congress, viz: Senators—Gen. John B. Clarke, Col. R. Lypryton. Representatives—W. M. Cook; General Thomas C. Harris, Casper W. Bell, Adam H. Condon, G. G. Vest, L. W. Freeman, Dr. Hyer. A telegraphic dispatch announces that the Governor refused to sign the bill sending delegates to Richmond, but upon what ground is not stated.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Transient Advertising.

In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. *This rule will not be departed from in any case.* Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are on the first page of the paper, and can be easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it from others.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Judge of the District of the Confederate States of America for the District of North Carolina, Receiver for the District composed of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Richmond, I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, former Partner, Trustee, or other person holding or controlling within said District, any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render into me an account thereof, and so far as practicable, to place the same in my hands. Any person wilfully failing to do so *will be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned as provided by law.*

And I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States, speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law) of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, rights and credits, within the said District, and of every right and interest therein held, owned and possessed or enjoyed by or for any such alien enemy.

Office on Princess street, West door, JOURNAL Building.

DeBRUIZ CUTLAR,
Receiver for the District comprising the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Richmond.

October 29th, 1861. 46-tf.10tf.

CORN SHELLERS,

STRAW CUTTERS, GRINDSTONES, PITCHFORKS, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Trace, Breast, Breeching, Squirrel and Cart Chains at
Nov. 25, 1861. WILSON'S.

MILITARY TRAPPINGS.

MILITARY BRIDLES and MARTINGALES, Bits, Spurs, Haversacks, Knapsacks, Gun and Body Belts, Pistol and Dirk Holders, Gauntlets, Cartridge and Cap Boxes, Bayonet Sheaths, &c., &c., for sale at
Nov. 25, 1861. WILSON'S.

HOOP IRON.

FOR sale at
JAMES WILSON'S,
Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment,
Nov. 25th, 1861. No. 5 Market Street.

Head Quarters 8th Regiment N. C. V.,
November 14th, 1861.

ALL communications for members of this Regiment can be addressed to Mr. ——, Co. — 8th Reg't. N. C. V. Care Henry P. Russell & Co., Charleston, S. C.

That firm having kindly offered to receive and forward to the Regiment wherever it may be stationed
Nov. 19th, 1861.

HEAD QUARTERS 22ND REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA,
WILMINGTON, Oct. 28th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 0.

In obedience to orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Raleigh, Oct. 24th, 1861, the Commanders of Companies belonging to the 22nd Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to assemble their respective Companies once during each week, until further orders, for inspection and drill, with *arms and ammunition.*

JOHN C. McRAE,
Col. Com'd'g 22nd Reg't.

WILMINGTON, 23d November, 1861.

To the Editors of the Journal:

Messrs. Editors: Are our citizens generally aware that Salt, newly manufactured by artificially evaporating sea-water to dryness, contains so many impurities, that it may accelerate putrefaction instead of preventing it? If not, they should be made generally to know it, and how easily and inexpensively the impurities may be got rid of. The enclosed forms the substance of a Lecture on Salt, delivered some years ago by James Renwick, LL. D., Prof. Chem., in Columbia College, New York, and at the time taken down by me in short hand.

My combined duties of Pedagogue and Clergyman have allowed me no time to condense and re-write, but such as it is, I have copied it from my short hand notes, and offer it to you to make such use of as you may see fit—to publish the whole or any part, or even to re-write yourselves, if you have the time. My object is to call the attention of our people to the subject of the impurities contained in the freshly manufactured article, and so by a timely word to prevent a loss, which may be not only inconvenient, but at this time almost fatal.

Respectfully, yours,
DANIEL MORRELLE.

Common Salt.

The sources of common salt are first, The water of the ocean; secondly, brine or salt-springs; thirdly, bodies in certain Geological formations, known as rock-salt. The latter is in one instance so pure, that it requires only to be crushed to get it for use. This case occurs near Cracow in Poland. In all other cases, the rock-salt contains the same impurities as brine and the water of the ocean. To purify it, it is dissolved and treated in the same manner as those waters.

The impurities which may be present in this solution are first, insoluble earthy matter; secondly, the carbonate of lime and iron held in solution by excess of carbonic acid; thirdly, the sulphate of lime; fourthly, the sulphate of soda; fifthly, the chlorides of calcium and magnesium, of which the latter are the most abundant.

The first are separated either by filtering or decanting, and with them a large portion of the carbonates will be found, in consequence of the acid gases. The salt is separated from the other impurities, by taking advantage of the different degree of solubility of it and them. The excess of water is in all cases separated by evaporation, and on further evaporation the different substances will be deposited in the inverse order of their solubility.

Of these substances sulphate of lime is less soluble than common salt, the other three much more soluble; but it so happens that the sulphate of soda always unites with the sulphate of lime to form a double sulphate of small solubility. This double sulphate will therefore be first deposited, while the earthy muriates will remain in solution after by far the greater part of the common salt has been deposited. The evaporation employed may be either spontaneous or artificial.

Salt is often obtained spontaneously from the water of the ocean in shallow basins, into which the water enters only at the highest tides. The double sulphate is deposited in the bottom of the basin: the salt is raked out, and the earthy muriates are removed by the next influx of sea-water. Such natural salt-pans are found in the Cape de Verde islands, in Turks-island, and at Key-West.

Artificial salt-pans may also be formed by embanking salt meadow, or marsh, and forming within the embankment a series of canals and basins, by passing through which, evaporation is rendered more rapid, until it is enclosed in small shallow basins, in which the evaporation is completed. The double sulphate is deposited as before; the earthy muriates are got rid of by drawing off the remaining liquid, called bittern, at low-water. The salt thus obtained is in distinct cubic chrystals, often from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in length. It is considered to be better suited to the preservation of meat than that the grains of which are finer. The only reason for this is, that the *less* bittern adheres to its surface.

The purest form of salt employed for this purpose is that prepared in Holland, in which the salt of Spain and Portugal, (Bay salt,) is dissolved in sea-water and again chrystalized. Salt can be made advantageously in this way only in warm climates, and at times when evaporation exceeds the fall of rain. In other climates, spontaneous evaporation must be aided by artificial means. In the salt works in New York, the kind of evaporation, which they call solar, is performed in wooden tanks, each of which is furnished with a sliding cover. The objection to this is the large extent of ground that is required. In Europe, three plans are employed, all of which have the advantage of occupying a limited space. In the first of these, a great number of fagots of a thorny shrub are piled in a frame building, protected by a roof but open at the sides. The water is admitted in fine streams upon the upper part of the pile, and in trickling over the surface of the twigs, is rapidly evaporated.

In the second method a number of slightly inclined tables are placed in a lofty building, their inclination being alternately in opposite directions.

In the third method ropes are stretched between two troughs, one of which is placed immediately above the other. The liquid overflows in the upper trough and trickles over the ropes. The advantage of these three methods is so nearly balanced, that the choice between them will depend upon local circumstances. The method of ropes is usually employed in another case. In this a saturated boiling solution is introduced into the upper trough, and will form a copious deposite of chrystals upon the ropes.

An intermediate method between spontaneous and artificial evaporation is employed in the moist climates of England and Holland. To obtain coarse salt the liquid is artificially heated, but is not permitted to reach a temperature of more than 160°.

When the evaporation is performed by boiling, the salt is obtained in fine grains—the double sulphate deposites upon the kettles, and the bittern may be left after removing the salt. In many cases however, the evaporation is continued to dryness. In this case, the salt is so impure as to have a disagreeable taste, and may *accelerate putrefaction*, and in all cases a portion of the bittern adheres to the surface of the chrystals of salt.—The separation of the bittern may often be effected spontaneously. The earthy muriates are deliquescent, they will therefore attract moisture from the atmosphere, which will finally drain off and carry them with it.

The table salt, made in France from sea-water, is evaporated to dryness—it is then packed in baskets—these are suspended over the boilers in which the evaporation is going on, where they become rapidly charged with condensed vapor. After the baskets have drained until they become dry, the salt is nearly pure. The rapid separation of the bittern may be effected by placing the salt in *bins* with inclined bottoms. Boiling water, weighing one thousandth part of the weight of the salt, is then poured upon it. This is sufficient to dissolve the whole of the bittern, and drains off by the inclined bottom.

Seizure of Salt by Gov. Brown.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union, of Nov. 19th, contains the following proclamation from his Excellency, the Governor of the State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 18, 1861.

COL. JARED I. WHITAKER, Commissary General, &c.:

Colonel: I have learned that there is now a considerable quantity of salt in the depot of the Central Railroad at Savannah, and I have notified Mr. Adams, the Superintendent of the road, that he is required to detain it in the depot subject to your order, for the use of the army. You are, hereby, instructed to take charge of the salt, and give Mr. Adams your receipt for it. When the owners present their claims you will pay each five dollars per sack, which I consider *just compensation.* As we shall need a very considerable quantity for public use, you will inform me of any which you may find in the hands of speculators or traders who are selling at more than five dollars per sack, with freights from Savannah added, and I will give you directions as the seizures necessary to be made.

No seizures will be made, or any supplies in the hands of persons who are selling to the people at five dollars per sack, with freights from Savannah added. I feel that it is gross injustice to the Government and to the people, to permit speculators who have managed to get the control of articles of absolute necessity, to sell them at the enormous prices now demanded in the market. The Constitution of this State clearly provides that private property may be taken for public use by paying just compensation. Under this provision, I shall feel it my duty, when any necessary article is controlled by a few persons, who demand from the State and her citizens unreasonable and unjust compensation for it, to authorise you to seize in the hands of those who ask the highest prices, such supplies as may be needed for public use, and pay the owners just compensation.

I very much regret the necessity which must control my action in the present emergency, but a sense of duty compels me to assume the responsibility. If the constituted authorities do not interfere, but will pay on the part of the State the high prices demanded by unpatriotic speculators, the cost of the supplies necessary to maintain our army will soon swell the public debt to an enormous burden, and as the high prices paid by the State will control the markets, and compel its citizens to pay as much, provisions will be placed out of the reach of the poor who labor for their daily bread, and much suffering and misery must be the result.

I shall use all the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State to prevent these deplorable results.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

A FINE Coast Map of the State of South Carolina and North Carolina, far as Cape Fear bar. Call soon at
Nov. 21. KELLEY'S Book Store.

SADDLERY HARDWARE of all kinds at
JAMES WILSON'S

An Ordinance

INTRODUCED BY HON. GEORGE E. BADGER IN NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

For suppressing oppressive speculation upon the present necessities of the people and for enabling the Governor to cause Provisions to be seized for public use.

Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That whoever shall engross or set into his hands, by buying, contracting or other means, corn or other grain growing in the fields, or any other corn or grain, pork or beef, either fresh, salted or smoked, cheese, fish, coffee, sugar, tea, salt, saltpetre, or other dead victual whatsoever, to the intent to sell the same again at unreasonable prices, or to keep the same from market, and prevent the same from passing into the hands and use of the people, or to any other intent than for his own consumption or for charitable distribution amongst poor and necessitous persons, shall be deemed an unlawful engrosser, and whosoever shall make any motion, by word, letter, message or otherwise, to any person or persons for the enhancing of the price or dearer selling of any thing above mentioned, or else dissuade, move or stir any one coming or purposing to come to any city, town-market, port or other place within this State, to abstain or forbear to bring or convey any of the things before rehearsed, to any such city, town-market, or other place, to be sold, shall be deemed a forestaller. And whosoever shall make any promise, enter into any agreement or come to any understanding with any other person or persons that he shall not sell any of the things before rehearsed but at certain prices, or at not less than certain prices, shall be deemed an unlawful conspirator, and any person, upon conviction of either of the said offences, by verdict or confession, shall be fined not less than dollars, and imprisoned not less than months, and shall be required to enter into recognizance, with sufficient surety, for his good behavior for the space of three years, in such sum as the Court may direct.

Be it further ordained, That the offences mentioned in the foregoing section shall be prosecuted in the County Court only, and by criminal information instead of indictment, in which the following rules shall be observed: Informations may be filed by the County Solicitor, *ex officio*, either in vacation or in term time, and process as well for the arrest of the party charged as for compelling the attendance of witnesses shall immediately issue thereupon.—If the capias shall be served five days before the return, the defendant shall be compelled to plead and try at that term, and shall not be allowed by the Court to postpone the trial, unless for the absence of a material and necessary witness, who shall be detained by illness, or for some cause of a like nature, and shall also be required, as a condition of such postponement, to pay into Court the costs which may have accrued. And the Court shall have power to make such rules and orders for the summoning, returning and empanelling of jurors, and for the complete exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred, as may be deemed proper. Informations under this Ordinance shall have priority of hearing and trial on and after the Tuesday of any term. Upon the conviction of any defendant, the Solicitor shall be entitled to tax a fee of twenty dollars, and upon his acquittal or discharge, he shall not be liable to pay any costs, but the county shall pay for the attendance of all material witnesses, as well for the defendant as for the prosecution. No judgment shall be stayed or arrested, and no demurrer allowed on account of any want of form or technical language in any information, if the offence shall be therein plainly and distinctly set out. From the judgment rendered in any proceedings under this Ordinance no appeal shall be allowed.

And be it further ordained That the Governor shall have power, when, and so often as in his judgment the public interest may demand, to cause to be seized to the public use, all or any of the things hereinbefore mentioned, and may, in order to the execution of this power, appoint any officer or officers, person or persons, to make, from time to time, such seizures, under such rules as he may prescribe, and for ascertaining the price to be paid to the owner or owners, their agent or attorney. For any such articles so seized, the following method shall be observed: two persons shall be appointed, one by the officer or person making the seizure, and one by the owner or owners, his or their agent or attorney, who having been sworn to act justly and impartially in the premises, shall proceed to estimate the fair value of the articles seized, and to certify the same under their hands and seals, and in case of difference between them, shall choose an umpire, who shall, in like manner, make and certify such valuation, or should the owner or owners, his or their agent or attorney, on being notified of such seizure, refuse, or for the space of three days neglect to name one to act in making such valuation, then the person named by the officer or person making the seizure, shall proceed, by himself, to make and certify such valuation, or should the owner be unknown or be absent from the State, and have no known agent or attorney therein, then the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county in which such seizure may be made, or if made in any incorporated city or town, the mayor or chief officer thereof, shall name a person for and in behalf of such owner or owners, to act in making such valuation, and the valuation made in manner aforesaid, shall be held to ascertain, conclusively, the price to be paid for the article so seized, and the certificate of such valuation shall be delivered to the owner or owners, his or their agent or attorney, or if these shall be absent or unknown, shall be deposited with the Clerk of such County Court, to and for his or their use, and such certificate shall entitle the party to payment of the valuation, either from the officer or person making the seizure, or at the public Treasury, and if such payment be refused, the party shall be entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until payment shall be made; but if the party shall refuse to receive payment in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or of this State, or in current notes of the banks of this State, he shall not be entitled to interest: *Provided, and it is hereby declared,* That no articles shall be liable to seizure which are held or possessed by any one for his own personal use and that of his family or dependents, or for the use of sick, disabled or poor and necessitous persons, or for other charitable use. By any seizure made conformably to the provisions of this ordinance, the property in the thing or things seized, shall be immediately vested in the State, without regard to any subsequent proceedings for ascertaining the value thereof, or for any other purpose.

And be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall be in force during the present war only, except as to prosecutions, which may be pending and undetermined at the end of the war, and may, in the meantime, be repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

RELEASE OF BRITISH MINORS FROM THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

An arrangement is about to be entered into by which all the British minors who have enlisted in the American army are to be returned to their respective homes.—Many of these youngsters have volunteered from Canada; and as Lord Lyons is not now in the very best of humours, he has demanded that they shall be returned.—The Secretary of War and the Secretary of State have graciously condescended to accede to his request.

REFUGEES FROM THE NORTHERN DESPOTISM.—The Toronto (Canada) *Leader*, of a recent date, says:

The number of Americans arriving in Canada to escape from political persecution in the Northern States, or because of inability to pass from their pursuers in the North to friends in the South, is daily augmented. It is larger, relatively, in Quebec and Montreal than in Toronto, but even here it is considerable, and with a certainty of increase. Already, since the commencement of the war, large additions have been made to the provincial population from the ranks of British born subjects, long resident in the Northern and Western States, who now return to their allegiance to seek new homes in Canada.

MILITARY.—Gen. Hill left on Saturday morning for a new field, and Gen. Branch we learn will be down on Monday to assume command of this Division.

The Court Martial convened here on Monday last to examine the charges preferred by Gen. Hill against Col. Singletary closed its labors on Friday and adjourned.—The proceedings of the Court have been sent to Head-Quarters, and we suppose in a day or two the finding of the Court will be made known.

Newbern Progress 25th inst.

FATAL INCIDENT.—Yesterday, about 10 o'clock, Mr. William Privett, Sr, of this place, was shot dead by Mr. D. Handley. It appears that Mr. Wm. Privett, jr., who is a son of the deceased, was in contact with Handley, and had made two or three passes at him with a bowie knife. The elder Privett, who was in the conflict, received the shot aimed at the younger. The parties had been in an affray earlier in the day, and Handley with others was under arrest at the time, and Mr. Adams, of the town police, exerted himself to prevent the fatal result which we record—in fact was in much personal peril, but all his efforts were unavailing.

Several persons not named are implicated in the disturbance, but we forbear to particularise, as the law will better designate the most guilty.

Handley was tried before an examining Court and bound in a bond of 1,500 dollars for his appearance at our next Superior Court.

Goldsboro' Tribune 26th inst.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 20th inst., by Rev. M. McQueen, A. J. HOWELL, Esq., and Miss LAURA HARRISS, all of this place.

DIED.

In New Hanover county, N. C., on the 24th Oct., 1861, Mrs. MARIAH McKELAGUE, consort of Patrick McKelague, aged about 50 years.

In this town, on Sunday evening, 24th inst., JAMES McALPIN, son of N. R. and Lavinia Fowler, aged 3 years, 10 months and 9 days.

CHECK BOOKS.

A FINE SUPPLY of half Check Books containing 150 and 300 Checks upon all the Banks of this city Lithographed. Just received at
Nov. 27th KELLEY'S Book Store.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
March 20 1861. 164&30-tf

IRON COTTON TIES.

15,000 LBS. Tennessee Iron Cotton Ties, made expressly for baling Cotton, and five cents per lb. cheaper than rope.
For sale by
Nov. 25. WM. R. UTLEY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM PENSACOLA AND RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 23d, 1861.—P. M.

The Montgomery Mail of this morning says that a gentleman just arrived from Pensacola reports that the firing on both sides ceased last night at 7 o'clock.

The Pensacola Navy Yard was fired from Fort Pickens, but put out by the Confederates.

It is reported that the Niagara is badly damaged, and that our guns made a breach in a bastion of Fort Pickens.

The firing commenced from Fort Pickens on the Confederate steamer Time, and was replied to by our batteries.

A heavy fire continued on both sides until seven o'clock.

It is reported that two Confederates were killed and one wounded.

It is said that Gen. Bragg is well pleased with the day's work.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23d, 1861—P. M.

An official despatch from Pensacola on Friday night, states that the firing ceased on both sides at seven o'clock that night, in consequence of the darkness and rain.

The casualties reported on our side are four killed and ten wounded, mostly in Fort McRee.

The enemy's firing was poor. Nothing has been heard from Pensacola to-day.

Congress is not in session.

It is reported that Montgomery Gardner has been appointed a Brigadier General.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

From Pensacola.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 24th, 1861.

A dispatch, substantially official, from Pensacola, dated Saturday, Nov. 23d, 6 p. m., says that the firing on both sides on Friday gradually ceased at night. Col. Villepugue was slightly wounded in the arm on Friday, but gallantly remained at his post as commander of Fort McRee. No casualties on Saturday.

The Navy Yard is but little injured. The town of Warrington was set on fire by the Federal shell.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 24th, 1861.

The following is a copy of the official despatch from Evansville, near Pensacola, dated Saturday night, 23d inst., at six o'clock:

"The bombardment has just ceased. It continued throughout the day, very deliberately on both sides. We kept the ships at a respectful distance, and Fort McRee has not suffered to-day. Yesterday's damages have mostly been repaired. Col. Villepugue is wounded in the arm by a fragment from a shell, but he maintains his post manfully in command at Fort McRee.

"The town of Warrington is now on fire from hot shot. The Navy Yard is not much damaged. There has not been a casualty for the day, and our troops are in the highest spirits. Our main difficulty is to restrain them.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG."

There is nothing otherwise of interest in Richmond.

A despatch received at Macon, Ga., from Capt. G. A.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

It is evidently the object of the invaders this winter to surround our shores with a cordon of posts on points comparatively inaccessible to us, but completely open to them by means of their navy. They will hardly risk any decisive contest in the open field, but will rely more upon the compressive process adopted by the boa constrictor, than upon the open and magnanimous blows of of anything less serpentine. They are even now at the mouth of the harbor of Pensacola, and have commenced their fire upon General Bragg's batteries, as yet with no known effect on either side. We think that the General will be able to give a good account of himself and of the invaders.

Texas will not escape visitation,—can we certainly say that any part of our coast will, and if so, *what* part? We cannot be prepared at all points, but we must be as well prepared as possible, with our troops so posted as not only to guard the immediate point which they are designed to cover, but ready to be concentrated at any moment upon any point upon which the enemy may have fallen or distinctly shown his intention to fall.

We fear that our people have rather under-estimated the naval and military forces which the enemy have actually on foot. They seem to have heavy bodies of men in nearly all quarters. It is true that moving them by sea, their apparent number is magnified by the power thus obtained by one body of troops of menacing several different points almost at the same moment. Still we are forced to the conclusion that our opponents have been developing their means of aggression with much rapidity, and at least some success during the last few months. It would be folly to shut our eyes to this fact, as indeed it would ape the most mole-like blindness not to have anticipated it. We believe it has been anticipated by the able men at the head of the Confederate government. The capture of small towns, islands and outposts is painfully annoying. It is the occasion of great individual loss, but it cannot effect the final results of the war, nor materially promote the interests of the aggressors.—Most of their acquisitions will turn out like Hatteras. They will prove to be indeed barren victories. The law of the Confederate States which prohibits the exportation of cotton, save from Confederate ports, will be observed, and no cotton will be carried for sale or shipment to any port, point, place or city in the hands of the Federals.

But it would be folly to say that the people of the frontier, whether inland or seaboard, whether in Kentucky, Missouri, and Western Virginia or on the coasts of the Atlantic and Gulf States, do not run great risks of having their hearths and homes temporarily occupied or seriously injured by the predatory hordes of the Lincolnites. They cannot hold them, permanently, even in the cases where they have already occupied them, and therefore we think, as a general rule, that it would not be advisable for the people of any town or city who might be forced to temporarily abandon such, to destroy any buildings or permanent improvements, unless some great strategic advantage would be pretty certain to result therefrom. At the same time all military stores, provisions, cotton, naval stores, and other moveable or perishable property had better be either removed, if removable, or destroyed, in case their removal could not be effected.

These are not pleasant speculations. They may never be more than speculations. We trust they will not, but by looking at the matter on all sides we will be the better prepared to meet reverses and better provided to recover from them.

It would be somewhat difficult to estimate the amount of American stocks, chiefly Northern and Western held in England. The several railroads throughout the Union had cost, prior to the disruption, somewhat over a thousand millions of dollars. Of this at least two thirds was in the North and West. Canals and other works had cost vast sums in addition. The United States had contracted a debt. Cities, counties, towns, had out bonds.

One way or another, a very large aggregate of American stocks, bonds and other evidences of endebtedness had got into English hands. Of railroad stocks we presume the greater part was held at home—of bonds, however, and Northern and Western roads are built nearly altogether by bonds, a very large proportion has been negotiated abroad mostly in England.

Here is one key to the cautious policy of England in connection with the existing difficulties on this continent. The English capitalists fear that by the success of the Confederacy in establishing its national independence the stocks and other evidences of Northern debt held in England to the amount most probably of near about one hundred millions of pounds sterling, will be rendered valueless, and that in the event of England recognizing the Confederacy they will be totally forfeited.

The bond-holding interest has been for a century and a half a potent one in England. So much depends upon public credit, so many fortunes are invested in the public funds, that *all* funds are invested with a peculiar interest and almost sanctity in the eyes of a nation which instead of a "nation of shop-keepers" as it was designated by Napoleon, might now be more properly called a nation of bond-holders. The interest of her bond-holding citizens has brought England into any number of difficulties and complications during the last few years, and is, beyond doubt, one of the leading causes of the combined English, French and Spanish demonstration against Mexico. Betwixt the bond-holders and the Exeter Hall Saints the present British Administration need hardly be expected to take any action—no, not even on account of the taking of our ministers from on board a British steamer on the high seas. The cotton question may upset Russell and Palmerston, but until it does, there will be little favorable to us to be expected from an Administration, controlled by the influences to which we have above alluded.

Commissioners Mason and Slidell are to be sent to Fort LaFayette.

Some people look for a battle on the line of the Potomac this winter, indeed shortly. Not impossible, but no nearer because of the surmises about it. When it happens we will hear about it we suppose. We notice that the Richmond *Enquirer* speculates on an early battle in the neighborhood of Dumfries and Occoquan.

The *Union* men—Lincolnites, Andrew Johnsonites of East Tennessee, are as bitterly and malignantly bent on mischief as ever were the tories in the first revolution. War is war, bad enough at the best, and it ought to be marked by all the immunities and mitigations of civilization, but is the struggle with such vipers as these to be considered war? We think not, by any means, and the true men of Tennessee will take the same view of the matter, we think.

☞ A map of the sea coast of South Carolina, got ten up by Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, has made its appearance in the bookstores. We have an advance copy received some days ago, for which we are indebted to Mr. Bradley, of Savannah, through Mr. J. H. Flanner, of this place. It appears to us to be an accurate and distinct delineation of the sea islands and adjoining main land.

General Lee has made a requisition upon South Carolina for six regiments to serve during the war. He is ready to arm and equip these additional forces as soon as they shall be mustered into the Confederate service. They will almost certainly be employed in the defence of that State.

A Suggestion.—Sites for Salt-works.

A gentleman, member of a commission house in this place, brought a matter before us yesterday which we feel it our duty to bring to the attention of the public to-day. It is this: Parties from the interior rather than pay the present enormous prices are anxious to come down with their hands to the coast for the purpose of making salt for themselves. Sometimes they come along, bringing their negroes with them, and sometimes again they come without their negroes, to make enquiries in advance, or perhaps they write to their agents or commission merchants here, who are unable to give them the desired information as to obtaining locations for carrying on salt-making operations.

Now there are, no doubt, places plenty along the Sound that would be sold or rented for this purpose, and in regard to which arrangements might be made to the mutual advantage of the parties making them, if the persons having the disposal of locations and those seeking to obtain them could only be brought together. In order that this may be done persons having sound places suitable for salt-making locations which they are willing to sell or rent, ought to make that fact known, and they can do so best by advertising them. The cost of doing so will be, comparatively speaking, almost nothing, and the accruing advantage to all parties will be great—very great.—*Daily Journal*, 22d *inst.*

Those who know, tell us that a sack of salt is a very liberal allowance to go to the curing of two thousand pounds of meat. At *twenty dollars* a sack this is just *one cent* a pound. We should think it would be bad economy to lose a pound of meat that will sell for *twenty cents*, for the want of *one cent's* worth of salt. We don't think that anybody will be quite foolish enough to do *that*. Surely no one looks for that much verdancy in cases where the holders are sufficiently wide awake to make the additional expense of one cent per pound occasioned by the rise in salt, the excuse for adding ten to twelve or fifteen cents per pound to the price of the meat.

No Small Potato.

We have before us, uncooked, a sweet potato which we have neither weighed nor measured yet, but which on a rough guess we may say is about as big as a hogshead, that is to say, the head of a hog, not a sixty-three gallon wooden vessel. The specimen is sent to us by Mr. L. D. Cherry, overseer for H. Nutt, Esq., Castle Hayne plantation. Mr. Cherry states that he is now digging a patch of seven acres from which he expects to get at least two thousand bushels. Mr. Cherry promises to write us out a statement of his mode of raising potatoes, which we trust he will do.

What a quantity of coffee our big potato would make! We are going to try it.

The Washington *Star* wholly repudiates the statement of the New York *Independent* to the effect that Seward had expressed his conviction that the Federal Government could not succeed in the present war. We suppose the *Star* is correct, judging from the internal evidence and not from any belief in the truthfulness of that paper, which is even blacker and more lying than its New York compeer in villainy. Beecher is bad enough, but Wallack adds to Beecher's wickedness the meanness of being a traitor to his native section and State.

The Pay of the soldiers.

We notice that the question of increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army is being pretty generally agitated, and will probably be pressed upon the attention of the provisional Congress now in session in Richmond.

We wish the Confederacy could afford to double the pay of the men and increase that of the officers, too, for that matter, but unfortunately the Confederacy can *not* afford to do either of these things. But it can do something—make some addition to the pay of the men. It ought to do all it can in that way.

So far so good. We agree with nearly all that has been said, save in the too highly colored representations made in reference to the pay of the officers. Considering the electioneering for men in the way of recruiting companies, the advances necessarily made and the expenses necessarily incurred in most cases by captains and other company officers, we doubt whether after all their position will not turn out to be a losing one.—Whether at the end of the first year they will not be as apt to find themselves out of pocket as any way else.

We have from Mr. Whitaker the Southern Literary Messenger for November, 1861. Dr. G. W. Bagley, Editor, MacFarland & Ferguson proprietors. Richmond, Virginia. Terms $3 a year in advance; 25 cents for the single number. The Messenger is probably the oldest of our Southern literary publications, being in its 33d volume. It has always maintained a more than respectable standing.

We hear nothing farther from the rumoured great battle between our forces and the Federals near Springfield Mo., and begin to suspect very strongly that there is a mistake somewhere. In fact we fear that the thing never occurred. We are sorry for it, but can't help it Better luck next time.

To be Thought over.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday, the 20th inst., gives sundry extracts from sundry Northern papers, among the rest the following:—

SAILING OF A VESSEL FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I., TO TRADE ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Senator Simmons of R. I., has arrived here to-day, agreeably to the previous programme announced in the Herald, and informed the government that he had despatched a vessel from Providence for the South loaded with various kinds of articles of prime necessity such as sugar, coffee, salt, shoes, &c. The vessel will make her landings along the North Carolina coast, at such points as may be deemed advisable by her commander, and where an exchange of the articles which she carries for cotton can be made. The cargo is a most valuable one, and, should the expedition prove successful, will richly remunerate the parties engaged in it. Others are now fitting out in the North, and will immediately follow up the one just started. One item of the cargo of the vessel sent by Senator Simmons is sixty-six hundred bags and twelve thousand bushels of salt, which is perhaps more needed among the rebels than any other article of consumption. Is this not cottoning to traitors rather early.

[If this is not cool impudence, we would like to know what is. However, send them along in any quantity, and fill them with salt, shoes, coffee, writing and printieg paper (especially of Day Book size,) and other articles we rebels are in need of. We would like to obtain a supply of such articles *cheap*.—Day Book.]

Are Senator Simmons' the only vessels of this sort that expect to be richly remunerated by enormous profits, the proceeds to be taken away in naval stores and cotton to find their way into Yankee ports? Might not our people open their eyes advantageously?

Accomac and Northamhton Counties, Va., which have been occupied by eight thousand Federal troops, form the extreme Southern portion of the peninsula, known as the "Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia and lie between Pocomoke Bay on the North and Cape Charles on the South, extending sixty-five miles in length to from five to ten miles in width. The aggregate population of the two counties is small, not exceeding some fifteen or sixteen thousand, of whom nearly one half are slaves.

These Eastern Shore counties belong geographically to Maryland, and their capture could neither have been prevented by the Confederate government, nor will their possession add anything to the strength of the Federals, nor in any way influence the progress of events.

The State Convention of North Carolina had no quorum on Monday, but had one on Tuesday, and proceeded to business. We have no particulars of what was done yesterday.

Daily Journal, 21*st instant.*

The President's Message and other interesting documents, occupy so large a portion of our space today as to leave us as little room as we have slight disposition to indulge in any long editorial speculations.

Mr. Davis' Message is not a long or elaborate state paper. It is brief, dignified and to the point. Our telegraphic synopsis, yesterday, gave all the points; the language and arguments can be properly appreciated only after a careful reading, which all will no doubt give to them.

It will be seen that the President urges, as a military necessity, the extension of aid by the Confederate Government, to the company organized for the construction of a railroad from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro', North Carolina.—*Daily Journal*, 21*st inst.*

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad.

Yesterday forenoon, after it had been ascertained that there was a majority of the stock represented, either personally or by proxy, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to business. The Reports of the President and Directors with accompanying documents was presented and the meeting adjourned until the afternoon.—At the afternoon session an election was had for President and Directors, resulting in the choice without opposition of all the former incumbents. Some other business,—generally unimportant in its character was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

Daily Journal, 21*st inst.*

Appointments.—We see by the Raleigh Register, that Hon. Thomas Bragg, of this State, has been appointed Attorney General of the Confederacy, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, former Attorney General, remaining permanent Secretary of War.

The same paper is also gratified to learn that Colonels D. K. McRae, Geo. B. Anderson, and L. O'B. Branch, have been promoted by the President to the rank of Bragadier Generals. The Register predicts that should the opportunity offer, each of these gentlemen will demonstrate the fitness of the appointments.

Colonel Anderson, although a young officer, is a regular military graduate and we understand enjoys a high reputation. He is in the field. Col. McRae is at the head of the fifth regiment State troops, and is ardent impulsive, talented, industrious, although not possessed of a military education. Col. Branch served as Quartermaster General of this State last summer. We think the field will suit Mr. Branch better, and we therefore concur with the Register.

Elections.—Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Anson county, has been elected to the Confederate Congress from the 7th District by a plurality of 81 over Mr. Christian the next highest candidate. The vote stood:—For Ashe, 1939; Christian, 1858; Waddell, 1276; Headen, 351.

The majority for the Rodman and Guion electoral ticket will probably reach some seven or eight thousand. Messrs. Graham and Brown fall below those with whom they ran.

Last week the Raleigh *State Journal* entered on its second year. We would have noticed this sooner, but for the fact that for some reason the paper containing the announcement failed to reach this office.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the *Journal* exhibits pleasing evidences of prosperity, and already enjoys a very flattering circulation and influence, which it can hardly fail to maintain and increase under the able and energetic conduct of Messrs. Spelman and Robinson. We notice that it is decidedly bothered about paper just now, but expects soon to get out of the scrape We trust that the difficulty in this respect will be only temporary.

By the way, speaking about paper, Mr. Crutchfield of the Petersburg *Express*, passed through this town a day or two ago, having been around on a foraging expedition after paper. We hope and believe he succeeded. We cannot afford to lose the *Express* from our exchange list. Mr. C. looks as well and hearty as a man well can do.

Accident.—We learn that an accident occurred last evening at the Point Peter Rice Mill, by the falling of one of the floors, occasioning the death of "Charles Potter," a very intelligent servant, belonging to Mr. Potter, and also resulting in injuries to some other parties, but of the circumstances we have not been able to learn any particulars. We presume that the falling of the floor was caused by the pressure of a large amount of rice stored there in bulk.

Daily Journal, 21*st inst.*

We are requested to state that the Confederate Steamer heretofore called the Uncle Ben, will hereafter be known as the Caswell.

Equipments.—Mr. Polvogt, at the corner, is getting up Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Straps, Bayonet Scabbards and Cap Boxes, in a most strong, durable and convenient style, and as cheap, no doubt, as the law allows.

H. D. Bird, Superintendent of the South Side Railroad, publishes a manifesto informing people wanting salt, *not for speculation*, of a mode whereby they can get it down that Road and the East Tennessee Road to Petersburg at $1 50 to $2 00 per bushel. Cheap talking that of Mr. H. D. Bird. There is no salt to be got at the works from which he proposes to carry cheap. He must be a foolish *bird*

Melrose, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: Please give the following resolutions a place in the Journal, and you will much oblige all interested.

Yours Respectfully,

D. S. MORRISON.

At a meeting of the 59th Regiment North Carolina Militia of Robeson county, held at their quarters in Wilmington on the 15th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1*st*. We feel greatly indebted to the city authorities for the very comfortable quarters assigned us in the City Hall.

2*nd*. We are under many obligations to Robert Strange, Esq., for the kind attention shown our Regiment by him; also, to Mr. and Mrs. West, and Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Nixon, for many acts of kindness, and we do hereby return them our sincere thanks.

3*d*. We will cherish the kindest feelings for the Reverend gentlemen, who so kindly came and preached to us at our quarters.

4*th*. That these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal with the request that they be published.

S. J. COBB, Ch'n.

J P. Smith, Sec'y.

Camp Lee, Near Coosawhatchie, S. C., Nov. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Gents: Allow me through the columns of the "Journal" to acknowledge the receipt of a box containing blankets, quilts, pillows, drawers, socks, &c., from the "Brown Marsh Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society." In the hurry of moving from Camp Wyatt, the articles were distributed without a list being made out.

I have also to acknowledge from the "White Hall Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society," one case, containing 3 quilts, 1 comfort, 5 blankets, 2 sheets, 19 pr. socks, 4 towels, 1 cravat, and 1 bundle red pepper.

In behalf of the Bladen Light Infantry, I beg to return sincere thanks to the above Societies.

Very respectfully, ROBERT TAIT,
Capt. Bladen Lt. Inf. 8th N. C. V.

"Waking up the wrong Passenger."—Our spirited contemporary, the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sun*, it seems, has excited the deadly ire of some of the speculating vampires of his section. Conscious rectitude makes him a host within himself, and we doubt not that the detestable class of extortioners who has been so severely and justly denounced by the *Sun*, will be chary how they undertake to carry their threats into execution.—The day of retribution is nigh, and those worse than Lincolnites who infest all our cities will not much longer be allowed to prosecute their damnable trade of preying upon the necessities of the public. The *Sun* says:

We were called upon yesterday by several persons whom the "cap appeared to fit," as regards our leader of yesterday. We say now to one and all of them that if the article they complain of fits them, if they are to be ranked among the thieves we have denounced, we are ready to sustain our position. The *Sun* has always been fearless in denouncing any villainy, and we do not propose to tarnish its reputation. We openly proclaim our hostility to the entire set, and if they choose to "mob the *Sun* office," as we just now have heard has been threatened, we trust that we will be enabled by the strength of our right arm to send a few of them to their "master, the devil."

From the Daily Journal, 22d inst.

The telegraph brought us several items of news last night, which we omit in our telegraphic reports, as we find the particulars more full in the Charleston papers of yesterday morning, and copy from the *Courier* in preference to giving isolated items:

New Orleans, November 20.—An attack on Columbus by all the enemy's forces, both by land and river, being hourly expected, Commodore Hollins has been ordered there by telegraph to-day. All the available boats, and the *Manassas*, are to go up immediately. A floating battery of twenty guns goes up at nine o'clock to-night, and will be towed by four boats. It will take them eight days.

All the river pilots have been impressed into the service.

Seventeen thousand troops and seventy pieces of ordnance are at Columbus. The most intense anxiety exists here.

From Beaufort.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday on the Savannah train says that there are three vessels crowded with troops lying at Hazard Creek. The supposition was that they were about to land. Some of the vessels were also off Beaufort, and it was reported that some sixty or seventy of the enemy had quartered themselves in the town.

Movements of the Enemy off our Harbor.—About nine o'clock last night, an unusual number—seven or eight, ship's lights were seen off Morris' Island. Perhaps that flotilla of gunboats, the draught of which, as we are told, is "peculiarly adapted for Southern harbors," has just reached us.

Capture of a Live Yankee.—The Savannah train brought to this city yesterday afternoon one of Lincoln's Grand Army, sent for the invasion of South Carolina. We learn that he was taken at a place called Buckingham, six miles from Bluffton, and brought in by one of our pickets. When first discovered he was in a small boat paddling towards shore, which he had no sooner struck than he was taken into custody. It was supposed that there were several others in the boat with him, who have, probably, landed somewhere else. A party has been sent in search and they are expected momentarily to bring in the remainder. No intelligible or satisfactory account has been elicited from the prisoner. He had on a dark grey uniform with an inch and a half black stripe on his pantaloons. His haversack had the letters W. G. painted on the back, signifying that he was a member of the Washington Greys. He was provided with three days rations, and exhibited a pass to leave the lines of his own troops. He says he came on shore to wash some clothing and procure some waste Cotton for pillows, &c. When examined at Brigadier-General Drayton's Headquarters, he informed that officer that he came on the *Roanoke*, but could not tell how many men were on board, nor did not even know the name of the Captain. He endeavored to pass himself off as a foreigner by speaking broken English, but this was thought to be only a ruse to conceal his true character, which is supposed to be that of a spy. His dress and manner would seem to bespeak an officer. On being questioned by General Drayton, he denied emphatically being a deserter. The prisoner is about twenty-five or thirty years of age.

The Stars and Bars—New Battle Flag.

A special correspondent of the New Orleans Delta of the 12th, writing from Union Mills, Va., under date of the 1st Nov., speaks of an entertainment given by Captain Gilman, of the Crescent Rifles, the day before, at which sundry distinguished guests were present, among others General Beauregard. In the course of the entertainment sundry persons were called upon for speech or sentiment, and General Beauregard in the number.—From the subjoined interesting extract from the correspondent's letter, it will be seen that there *is* a new battle flag, and also the reason *why* it has been devised, but we cannot make out *what* it looks like:

"Another incident of the entertainment was likewise peculiarly interesting. When the newly devised battle flag was brought in, Gen. Beauregard related to the company the motives which led to its adoption; and as the recital embraces a thrilling portion of the eventful battle of Manassas, I shall endeavor to reproduce it, as nearly as possible, in the General's own words:

"On the 21st July, at about half-past 3 o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at that time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head waved a flag which I could not distinguish. Even by the aid of a strong glass I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At this moment I received a dispatch from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was approaching in that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen. Patterson's command, coming to reinforce McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column; but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched, with orders, to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently again distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Col. Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and my fears. I told him I feared that the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case, I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone, till the next day, a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection I directed Col. Evans to proceed to Gen. Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve; to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement—Col. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance, when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. I called him back. 'Let us,' said I, "wait a few moments, to confirm our suspicions, before finally resolving to yield the field." I took the glass and again examined the flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment—[here the General turned to Col. Hays, who sat beside him]—the gallant 7th Louisiana; and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance, was the brigade of Gen. (then Col.) Early As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers; regiment after regiment responded to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant hozza; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat which afterwards became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board; but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle."

Gen. Beauregard then explained how the new battle flag was devised—the reason for its adoption being made sufficiently clear by his lucid and thrilling narrative. The flag itself is a beautiful banner, which, I am sure, before this campaign is over, will be consecrated forever in the affections of the people of the Confederate States. During the dinner, as was natural enough, a great number of soldiers congregated around the tent, and clamored for a sight of Gen. Beauregard. Col. Hays went out, on behalf of the General, and made a speech to them, which of course was received with applause; but the men would not be pacified until Gen. Beauregard himself was presented to them, and until the sound of his voice was heard amongst them. Never have I witnessed so much enthusiasm as when the General assured them of the gratification he experienced in hearing their enthusiastic cheering, and that he hoped to hear the same voices again on the field of battle and in the hour of victory."

Peach Leaf Yeast.—Hops cost $2 per pound; leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make *better yeast* than hops. Thus: Take three handfuls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes. Boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour on the hot peach leaf tea, and scald for about 5 minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. If you add none, it will require to stand a day and night before use Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.

Patent Leather.—Mr. Chas. P. May has erected buildings at Montgomery, Ala., suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of patent enamsled leather. The Advertiser says:

Mr. May has succeeded in getting from the North, sometime since, two or three workmen, who thoroughly understand the business, and who are said to be the best workmen in the country. He has all the necessary machinery and ingredients, and is going immediately into the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of the article of patent leather, of any quality or color. This is something new in our new Confederacy, but one by one, we are learning to "paddle our own canoe," independent of the blockades, and ere long we feel satisfied that every article usually brought from abroad, will be made in our own country.

Wheat Sowing in Mississippi.—The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* says:

We are much gratified to observe that our planters, almost universally, are supplying themselves with seed wheat, many having already sown broad acres of it.—Hundreds of bushels have been purchased by the planters of this immediate vicinity within the past month, and should the season prove favorable, a large crop—possibly sufficient for home consumption—will be harvested next June. There is now a flourishing mill in operation in the county, but all the necessary machinery (and of the most improved kind) is here for one, and it will be put up near Raymond in ample time for the crop now being put in the ground.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: How long is this war to last? What in the future is to be our National policy toward our enemies? Shall the war continue and we remain upon our own soil in a state of defence? Shall we continue to fight for our freedom, taking our enemies and holding them as prisoners of war, at an immense expense, and giving them a chance to take our brave men and hold them incarcerated in stone walls, stubbornly refusing, as they do, an honorable exchange of prisoners? These are questions, Messrs. Editors, full of momentous importance, that are now being asked by our people everywhere; and in them is involved the fate of the neblest race of men that ever lived. It is a task alone for the wisest of statesmen to see through and prejudge the career of a nation When the storm of war is once raised, no human foresight can tell where the whirlwind of destruction will end. But it is surely wisdom in all who suffer the miseries of war, to seek that end as which will soonest end its horrors. How can we as a nation adopt any policy that will terminate this dreadful conflict? The war is upon us—there is no shunning of the issue; if we waver, or look back, we are undone. If we unloose our firm grasp on the sword, all is lost. Our National policy must now be settled; our mode of conducting the war must be fixed—it must be a mode of warfare from which there will be no variableness or changing whatever. There are but two courses left us now. In either we have no succor to invoke, save the aid of Heaven and our own might of arms. We have sought friendly relations with our enemies by all the means known to civilized nations We have unfurled our National colors, and beneath the ample folds of the "Stars and Bars" quietly declared our purposes to be, the peaceful enjoyment of our own homes, of constitutional freedom according to our own views as a nation of freemen. We have announced our object to the world and asked, in this peaceful condition to be let alone We have warned mankind of our intention to maintain our freedom at the point of the bayonet, and notified them not to appear upon our soil, unless they came bearing the "*Olive Branch*" of "*Peace*." In the face of all these declarations of ours, an enemy comes swarming down from the Northern hive of "*Scandinavian vandals*," breathing death to our people, and carrying desolation and destruction, with fire and sword wherever they go—carrying on a warfare upon us hitherto unknown to any enlightened, civilized or christian people on earth. When our enemies come thus, shall we longer adhere to the civilized modes of warfare, or shall we meet them with the same spirit of death-dealing vengeance that they bring to us? Is it to be our policy to stand upon our own soil and act upon the defensive all the time, or shall we onward and carry the war into the enemy's country?

If we are to advance now is the time, let our Government stretch every nerve to its utmost tension, and with well appointed armies, let us take up our march and conquer as we go, holding our conquered territory subject to our laws. Collecting tribute from our conquered subjects and extending our authority over every foot of land and sea that we conquer; let Louisville, Cincinnatti, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston fall. Let Beauregard and the Johnstons rise like Cæsar and Napoleon to the heighth of the grand object before them, and with the swelling pulse of the nation make the awful plunge. "Swear before the God of the land and the sea that *Rome* shall be free" and cross the Rubicon. They have set their armies down for three long days, on the Banks of the Potomac. They have come to the border—they have seen: now let them plunge and conquer, and we shall be free. This must be the result if we advance, failing to go forward and choosing the other alternative, the only one that is left us: our mode of warfare must now be changed. We can no longer stand upon our own soil and fight an enemy who entirely ignore all the established rules of war known among Christian nations What then shall we do? My answer as an humble soldier fighting for my country—the protection of the homes of my family, friends, firesides and religious alters of a christian people is, up with the banner of death, unfurl the "Black Flag" from the mast-head of every flag-staff from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Inscribe upon it, as it floats from every city, town, village, hamlet, nook, corner and roadstead, throughout the length and breadth of our whole land: *Death to the invader, come from wherever or whenever he may.*

These are my views. I give utterance to them fully impressed with the great responsibility that rests upon us as a christian people. I have no desire to have the blood of man upon my hands. I would to God that all mankind would act up to the high sense of honor that ought to inspire every christian heart. I am actuated with no other feeling than that an end should be put to this unnatural and suicidal war. Could I but say to our enemies in the kindest terms of peace, return to your homes, enjoy the most complete and perfect happiness yourselves, but let us alone, and thereby end this strife, it would be my greatest pleasure. But this we cannot do. The war has begun—blood has been shed—our foes are athirst for blood. Then if nothing but blood will do, and blood we must shed, let rivers of it flow. Let blood be our cry until the thirsting appetite of mankind shall have drank its fill and sickened upon clotted crimson gore Let no more prisoners be taken upon our soil, but when we rush to battle let it be with the wild cry of "victory or death," and when the struggle is over, let our bones bleach upon the field as monuments of our valor, or let the heads of our foes and their quartered bodies on poles, admonish the world to keep from our soil unless they come with peaceful purposes. MILES.

Camp Wyatt, N. C., Nov. 18th, 1861.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is at all times our sacred duty to give thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings we enjoy. This solemn duty is still more imperative at periods of national trial and responsibility, when we feel more deeply that God has been our support in all the vicissitudes of fortune. To us as a State, He has ever been kind and protecting; and thus far in our new career as a separate and independent nation we have been a highly favored people. Instead of famine and pestilence, health and plenty have prevailed, and if instead of peace, it hath seemed good in His wisdom, for our past sins, to afflict us with the calamities of war, to our arms He hath given the victory, and a heavenly earnest of a final triumph over all our enemies.

Relying upon His divine Providence for continued protection, in all our troubles, and that He may still vouchsafe to us as a people, wisdom in council, victory in battle, health and plenty in all our land, and establish on firm foundations our national independence and happiness; let us give thanks that the God of our Fathers hath been our God, and supplicate His Holy Name that He may ever continue His favor to us and our children to the latest generations

I, therefore, Henry T. Clark, Governor *ex officio* of the State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart

THURSDAY THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn and public THANKSGIVING to Almighty God; and recommend that, on that day all our usual avocations be suspended, and that the reverend Clergy of all denominations, throughout the State, invite their several congregations to repair to their usual places of public worships to render thanks to our Heavenly Father for all His past blessings, and supplicate for His continued kindness and care over us a State and nation.

{SEAL.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor *ex officio*.

By order

Pulaski Cowper, Sec'y.

From the London Telegraph.

Secretary Chase's Financial Feats.

If we might believe the last assurances from the United States, the monetary position there has actually "improved" as much as it has here; for they tell us, amongst other things, that Mr. Secretary Chase has secured the second installment of ten millions sterling towards the National Loan. It is obvious, however, that the grounds of hope are at least as weak in New York and Washington as they are in Paris and London. The latest movement of the Federals indicates the reverse of any real progress in the war, unless it be a step towards a fresh defeat for their Government. Everybody knows that the aim of the Confederates has been to draw General McClellan into an engagement; and for weeks "the Young Napoleon" has been making reconnoissances force in order to test the true nature of the enemy's position. Heretofore he has prudently abstained from any forward movement; but the last advices indicate a change. They inform us that the Confederates have decidedly made a retrograde movement, and that the Federals immediately began to advance, firing upon each other, as usual, in mistake, with great slaughter on both sides. At the same time it is confidently announced that Gen. Fremont is at last advancing upon Lexington—after it has fallen into the hands of the Confederates. Such military movements may be steps towards a closing of the war, but they do not look favorable either to the supremacy of Mr. Lincoln's Government, or to the monetary operations of Mr. Secretary Chase. All this is known in New York as well as it is here; and we certainly believe the statement which is made to us, that Mr. Chase has "succeeded" only in disguising the real failure of the second installment. He has, we believe, agreed to take Treasury bonds as part and parcel of the funds which are to be furnished to him. These bonds still had some years to run, and they carried interest only of six per cent; the Government, therefore, is simply taking back its own paper at a discount, with the chance of any real cash that may happen to float in along with the bonds. So that the real monetary value of the ten millions lies somewhere between that sum and nil, but whereabouts no one can say.

The Hero of Strawberry Plains.—A correspondent of the Knoxville Register thus describes a visit he lately made to James Keelan, the man who so nobly defended the bridge at Strawberry Plains against an attack upon the property by the Union men: "We went to the residence of Mr. Elmore, the Railroad agent, where we found the brave sufferer: He was shot in three places the back, thigh and elbow. His hand was severed at the wrist. Many gashes are found upon his person. From his coat I judge twenty attempts were made to cut his throat. When I saw him he was perfectly calm an sensible, bearing his pains with patience and fortitude. He will probably recover.—He is a poor man, with a large family depending upon his labor for the subsistence of life. He fought sixteen men, probably killing their leader, whilst in the act of firing the bridge, and finally drove the enemy away without accomplishing their fiendish work. He done all that human could, unaided by any one, in defence of the Government and the people. Indeed, it was not known by any one of the citizens, until, in a bleeding and exhausted condition, he reached the house of Mr. Elmore, where he sank down from great weakness, exclaiming: "They have killed me, but I saved the bridge." He is a hero, and has physically done more for the welfare of his country than any man in the Confederacy. He deserves well of his countrymen, and let a grateful people do something for the relief of his family. Let such a testimonial be made as will show how a generous people appreciate men who know their duty and dare to perform it.—*Nashville Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Federals in Possession of Accomac County, Va.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 20th, 1861.

A special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch from Norfolk to-day, says that eight thousand Federals marched into Accomac County, on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake, and have taken possession of the County. They expected to possess Northappton County on yesterday. The Confederate forces were small, and without arms.

Federals in Accomac County, &c.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 20th, 1861.

Congress was not in session to-day.

No business of importance was transacted in the Virginia Convention.

Thirty Federal officers visited Drummonton, in Accomac county, last Friday, with a flag of truce, and submitted a proposition from Gen Dix to the inhabitants to lay down their arms, on condition of protection to life and property. The people, being isolated and defenceless, yielded. A large force of Federals took possession of the county on Monday, and it is supposed took possession of Northampton county on yesterday. There was no fighting.

Further Particulars of the Piketon Fight.

Mobile, Ala., Nov 20th, 1861.

The Louisville *Courier* has seen a gentleman from Bath county, who participated in the fight near Piketon on the 8th inst., and declares from his own positive knowledge that there is not a word of truth in the Federal report of the fight.

The fight occurred on a point of the Big Sandy river, called the Narrows, fifteen miles from Piketon, where the Kentuckians were concealed When the Federals marched to an abrupt angle of the road, the Kentuckians opened a murderous fire upon them, which was kept up for half an hour. The Federals were signally repulsed, and were withdrawn under cover of artillery. The Kentuckians had five killed and eight wounded.

A man who was sent after the fight to ascertain the extent of the enemy's loss, reported, as an actual count, two hundred and nineteen killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

Anticipated attack on Columbus, Ky.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 19th, 1861.

Great apprehensions are felt of an attack on